FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 048 *12 March 1985*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

TASS Reports Opening of Geneva Arms Talks AA 1
Further Comment on Prospects for Geneva Talks AA 1
IZVESTIYA Editorial Comparison AA 1
U.S. Approach Criticized [Agayants] AA 1
Stockholm Conference Devotes Session to Chernenko AA 2
Marshal Tolubko Interviewed on Geneva, SDI AA 2
[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Mar]
U.S. Preparation, Research for SDI Discussed AA 5
[F. Aleksandrov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Mar]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Gorbachev Speaks at Ideology Secretaries' Meeting BB 1
[PRAVDA 8 Mar]

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Review Focuses on Geneva Arms Talks CC 1
[Vishnevskiy, 10 Mar]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan, Shultz Pay Condolences at Soviet Embassy A 1
Further on Shcherbitsky, Delegation U.S. Visit A 1
Depart U.S. A 1
Return to Moscow A 1
PRAVDA on Congressional Meeting [9 Mar] A 1
Zorin Comments on Visit A 2
PRAVDA Sums Up Visit [9 Mar] A 3
Diplomatic 'Gaffe' Made on Canadian Support A 5

CHINA

PRC NPC Delegation Holds Meetings in Moscow B 1
Meets Tolkunov, Voss [PRAVDA 12 Mar] B 1
Kuznetsov Receives Delegation B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

MPRP Delegation Visits, Meets Gorbachev, Others C 1
[PRAVDA 9 Mar]
USSR, Mongolian Deputy Foreign Ministers Confer C 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Mar]
U.S., Japan Said Withholding KAL Flight Tapes C 2
[PRAVDA 9 Mar]
DPRK Group Condemns 'Team Spirit,' Japanese Role C 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reports on Vorotnikov Visit to SFRY F 1
Meets With Sukrija, Stambolic F 1
[PRAVDA 9 Mar]
Meets Montenegro LC Leader F 1
[PRAVDA 10 Mar]
Cooperation Program Signed F 2
Meets Vlahovic [PRAVDA 11 Mar] F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Further on French Foreign Minister's Visit G 1
Talks With Gromyko G 1
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Gromyko Speaks at Luncheon G 2
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Received by Tikhonov G 5
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
USSR, UK Deputy Foreign Ministers Hold Talks G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Israeli 'Policy of Terror' in Lebanon Condemned H 1
TASS Reports Iraqi, Iranian Bombing Raids H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Chilean CP Plenum Political Report, Parts V-VII K 1
Nicaraguan Peace Group Visits Moscow, Minsk K 11
[IZVESTIYA 5 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Special CPSU CC Plenum Held After Chernenko Death R 1
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Gorbachev Speech [PRAVDA 12 Mar] R 2
Further Reports on Chernenko Burial, Lying-in-State R 6
Time of Burial Announced R 6
Leaders Pay Last Respects R 6
TV Shows Lying-in-State R 7
Working People Pay Respects R 7
PRAVDA Notes World Reaction to Chernenko's Death R 8
[12 Mar]
Ministries, Organizations Offer Condolences R 10
Foreign Ministry [PRAVDA 12 Mar] R 10
Armed Forces, Defense Ministry [PRAVDA 12 Mar] R 11
Party, State, Public Bodies R 11
Academy of Sciences R 12
Writers Union R 13
World Leaders, Governments Express Condolences R 13
UN's Perez de Cuellar R 13
UN Security Council R 14
BCP Central Committee [BTA] R 14
CSSR Party, State [Prague] R 15

LAST LINE

GDR Party, State Leaders [ADN] R 16
Hungarian Party, State Leaders [Budapest] R 17
Poland's Jaruzelski, Jablonski [Warsaw] R 17
Yugoslavia's Sukrija [TANJUG] R 18
Yugoslavia's Djuranovic [TANJUG] R 18
PRC President, NPC Chairman [XINHUA] R 19
SRV Party, Government [VNA] R 20
DPRK's Kim Il-song [KCNA] R 21
Lao Leaders [Vientiane] R 22
DRA Party, State [Kabul] R 23
Nicaraguan Government [Managua] R 24
Biography of General Secretary Gorbachev Outlined R 24
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
World Leaders Congratulate Gorbachev on Election R 25
Bulgaria's Zhivkov [BTA] R 25
GDR's Honecker [East Berlin TV] R 26
Hungary's Kadar [Budapest] R 26
Poland's Jaruzelski, Jablonski [Warsaw] R 27
SFRY's Sukrija [TANJUNG] R 27
FRG SPD Leader Brandt [DPA] R 27
Kazakh Paper Reports Kunayev Election Speech R 28
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 12 Feb]

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF GENEVA ARMS TALKS

LD121029 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 12 TASS -- Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments opened here today.

The basis of the talks is the agreement on their subject and objectives, reached during the Soviet-American meeting in January 1985, which provides for consideration and solution of a complex of issues on nuclear and space armaments in their interrelationship.

FURTHER COMMENT ON PROSPECTS FOR GENEVA TALKS

IZVESTIYA Editorial Comparison

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 March in its Morning Edition carries on page one an editorial entitled "The Eve of Geneva." This editorial has been compared with the TASS International Service report published on pages AA 1-AA 3 in the 11 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and found to be identical except for the omission of the TASS report's introductory paragraph.

U.S. Approach Criticized

LD111317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 11 Mar 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] It can be said with no exaggeration that world public opinion is presently fixed on the city of Geneva in Switzerland, where the Soviet-U.S. talks on the issue of limiting and reducing strategic and medium-range nuclear armaments and on the preventing the militarization of space are to begin tomorrow.

Millions of people of goodwill in different countries, all those who are concerned that the skies above our planet should be clear, await this meeting with hope and deep faith in its success. This is quite understandable, since the problems that should be discussed and solved in Geneva concern the interests of the whole of mankind. Let met remind you, comrades, that the USSR and the United States have come to an understanding [uslovilis] to view and resolve the issues being discussed at the talks in a comprehensive way, in their interconnection. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo's announcement of the meeting noted that our delegation has been given clear and precise instructions on this matter. The Soviet Union rightly expects that the United States will take all necessary measures for achieving a mutually acceptable agreement in Geneva.

However, on the eve of the start of this exceptionally important Soviet-U.S. meeting, there is cause for concern arising from the White House stance, from the maneuvers being undertaken by the Reagan administration with the aim to poison from the very beginning the atmosphere around the forthcoming talks, and to make more difficult the businesslike and constructive review of the problems on the agenda.

The U.S. Government's approach to the Geneva meeting on nuclear and space armaments could cancel out all the possible chances of achieving positive results. It is fraught with serious threat of nuclear confrontation. The implementation of plans to create and deploy a new system of antimissile defense with space-based elements -- the so-called star wars preparation program -- could ultimately lead to an extremely explosive situation.

This is written in THE NEW YORK TIMES by none other than Harold Brown, former U.S. defense secretary. He should understand these matters, and isn't expressing this warning about the threatening danger just for effect. However, it should be noted that the spokesmen of the present Washington administration, including the most highly placed among them, seem not to notice the seriousness of the situation that has come about in the world. In any case, the President himself in his regular Saturday radio address to the American nation once again decided to resort to a false and most hackneyed argument by stating that, as it were, the creation of intercontinental ballistic first-strike missiles of the MX type can only strengthen the U.S. position at the Geneva talks. Replying to the President, Democratic Senator Gary Hart said that Reagan's logic is at odds with common sense. There is no need to build these missiles now when the talks are beginning in Geneva, Hart stressed. One cannot but agree with him.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE DEVOTES SESSION TO CHERNENKO

LD111644 Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Stockholm March 11 TASS -- The Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe devoted a special session to the memory of Konstantin Chernenko. Delegates stood up to observe a minute's silence in memory of the prominent figure of the Soviet state.

Speaking on behalf of all participants in the confidence, representatives of Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Yugoslavia, France, Italy and the United States expressed profound condolences to the Soviet Government and people in connection with Konstantin Chernenko's death.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy expressed gratitude for the condolences. He stressed that the Central Committee of the party, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Konstantin Chernenko firmly and consistently implemented the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social system, tirelessly fought for terminating the imperialist-imposed arms race, averting the threat of nuclear war, and ensuring reliable security of the people, including in the European Continent.

MARSHAL TOLUBKO INTERVIEWED ON GENEVA, SDI

AU111455 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Mar 85 p 6

[Interview with Marshal Vladimir Tolubko, commander in chief of the USSR Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense, by Atanas Atanasov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent; "in Moscow, in March"; first paragraph is RABOTNICHESKO DELO introduction]

[Text] The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva are among the few causes for optimism in the contemporary international situation. The progressive and peace-loving world public links its hopes for the preservation of peace on our planet to these negotiations, without, of course, neglecting the factors that are the causes for the threat to peace. These causes originate from the militarist aspirations of the United States, substantiated by "contemporary" concepts of the Washington administration. One of these aspirations is the idea of the so-called space-based system of antimissile defense. Marshal Vladimir Tolubko dwelled on the aggressive nature of this system in an interview with Atanas Atanasov, our Moscow correspondent.

[Tolubko] The idea about the so-called two-tier system of antimissile defense was set forth quite frankly for the first time, in an article entitled: "Defense in Outer Space -- This Is by No Means 'Star Wars'", which was published at the end of January 1985 in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. The authors of this article were not just anyone, but quite special people, namely, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's former national security adviser, as well as Max Kampelman, the leader of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations, and Robert Jastrow, a physics professor. From the technical point of view, the idea of a space-based antimissile defense represents a two-tier system. The first basic system will be deployed over the territory of the USSR. It will include four artificial earth satellites in stationary orbits over the USSR at a height of 35,000-36,000 km. Their task will be to quickly register launches of Soviet missiles and to automatically signal the launches to the antimissile command headquarters situated on the territory of the United States. In addition to this, the installation is envisaged of 10 artificial satellites on solar-synchronized orbits at heights of 20,000, 10,000, and 6,000 km, through which 100 other artificial satellites carrying antimissile weapons will be guided and commanded. Each of these 100 satellites will have 150 antimissile missiles on board with heat-operated self-propelling missile heads that will weigh 200 to 400 kg. They are supposed to strike Soviet missiles during their flight at a height of 100 to 800 km over the territory of the USSR. By the year 2000, these artificial satellites are to be replaced with stations for laser, ray, or electromagnetic strikes.

[Atanasov] How effective is the first tier expected to be?

[Tolubko] The first tier is expected to strike at 70 percent of the Soviet missiles prior to the separation of the launch platforms from the warheads. The remaining 30 percent are within the range of the second tier, deployed on U.S. territory and within the air and outer space territory of the United States. It will consist of 10 reconnaissance and guidance aircraft that will maintain contact with the four satellites in stationary orbit over USSR territory. On the territory of the United States a total of 5,000 antimissile missiles, each weighing 2 tons, will be deployed. They are envisaged to strike at 70 percent of the platforms carrying warheads that have passed the first tier. Thus, it is envisaged that the total effectiveness of the overall system will reach 90 to 92 percent.

[Atanasov] What about the cost of constructing this system?

[Tolubko] According to initial U.S. evaluations, expenditures for the first tier are supposed to exceed $45 billion, the construction of the second tier will cost over $15 billion, and total expenditures will exceed $60 billion. According to recent specifications, the total cost of this system is already estimated to amount to approximately $100 billion. The U.S. Administration considers this quite an acceptable amount, and is planning to complete the deployment of the two-tier system for antimissile defense after 1990.

[Atanasov] At first glance everything seems in order, there is talk only about defense....

[Tolubko] This is only how the U.S. Administration describes things. First of all, the first tier of the system, as to its very essence, is no longer a defense measure, but represents an offensive operation because it is aimed at destroying Soviet missiles on Soviet territory. In addition to this, where is the guarantee that the 100 artificial satellites are carrying antimissile weapons on board charged with ordinary weapons, and not with nuclear warheads? This is precisely why we can say that this is by no means a defensive system, but a striking-offensive plan to strike the first, disarming blow.

As Comrade Konstantin Chernenko correctly remarked in his recent interview with a reporter from the U.S. CNN television company, ... "The goal is pursued to make an attempt to disarm the other side, to deprive it of the possibility of a reciprocal strike in case of nuclear agression against it. To put it more simply, the task is assigned to achieve the one-sided possibility of a nuclear strike relying on impunity under the cover of an antimissile defense."

[Atanasov] In other words, the development of a strategic antimissile defense plays a destablizing role as a means to liquidate the ability of the other side to inflict a reciprocal strike, which increases the temptation to unleash a so-called "instant" war.

[Tolubko] This is precisely so. No one can deny that for as long as 40 years no global conflict has erupted, not because imperalism has become less aggressive, but because the Soviet Union and the Soviet Armed Forces, together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member-countries are capable of reciprocating any agressive step. Nothing but the prospect of inevitable retaliation has cooled down and is still cooling down the passion of many warmongers.

[Atanasov] This is sometimes called a state of "balancing on the brink of fear."

[Tolubko] Names are not important in this respect. It is the essence of the situation that matters. Under the circumstances of a situation in which we cannot talk about mutual confidence among states with different social systems, it is precisely the fear of retaliation by the Soviet Union that has prevented certain circles from implementing their plans for total nuclear war against the socialist community. It is precisely the manner of thinking in categories such as a "balance on the brink of fear" that was laid down as the basis of the SALT I and SALT II treaties, and to a great extent this was also the essence of the entire practical concept of detente in the seventies. This concept envisaged an increase of security through a reduction of armaments, and not through development of antimissile systems. The U.S. Administration today is gradually withdrawing from these concepts. Even if we should presume that the aforementioned 100 earth satellites will carry only antimissile missiles, there are still the U.S. strategic missiles based on the ground, in the air, and under water, which are constantly being modernized and increased.

[Atanasov] Actually, these missiles would remain "uncountered" [nepokriti] thanks to the existence of a 90 percent effective antimissile defense.

[Tolubko] This is precisely so, because if the United States should introduce the aforementioned antimissile defense, the balance of forces will automatically be upset to its advantage. This fact will automatically and enormously increase the possibility of inflicting a nuclear strike against the USSR without risking the danger of reciprocal action. I once more repeat: All this applies to the situation under which the 100 satellites are not charged with nuclear warheads. What kind of defense is this? The aforementioned system is purely aggressive. It is a new demonstration of policy based on a position of strength.

The argument that space weapons will bring more security is an outrageous lie. They can only produce a further escalation of tension in the world and result in a new round of the escalation of the arms race, and on a much higher and much more dangerous level. The Soviet Union will never agree to the existing balance of forces being upset and if necessary, as many times before, the USSR will adopt all measures for the preservation of this balance of forces. However, we all hope that things will not go that far, and that common sense will prevail at the forthcoming Geneva talks.

U.S. PREPARATION, RESEARCH FOR SDI DISCUSSED

PM081914 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS-attributed article by F. Aleksandrov: "How the 'Star Wars' Are Being Prepared"]

[Text] White House representatives and official U.S. propaganda are making efforts to present the "star wars" preparation measures being conducted in the United States as innocuous research whose results will not be used at least until some time in the distant future. However, no tricks can hide from the public the fact that the United States has begun intensive preparation for the creation of an echeloned ABM system.

All branches of the Armed Forces, the Pentagon's long-term Military Research Directorate, the Energy Department, military-industrial concerns, numerous scientific-research laboratories, and America's top academic institutions are taking part in it. The best representatives of the country's scientific and technical potential have been diverted into creating the very latest means of combat -- controlled energy weapons (laser and particle beam weapons), magnetic guns, antisatellite complexes, and satellites armed with missiles, and developing a comprehensive monitoring system to include the earth's surface and space that is to detect missile launches, calculate missile trajectories, recognize the track warheads, and assign systems to destroy them.

It is the Pentagon's generals' cherished dream to prevent retaliation and to destroy or incapacitate Soviet ICBM's within 2-5 minutes of firing, that is, while they are still over USSR territory. Each intact missile, U.S. specialists say, puts into ballistic trajectory up to 10 nuclear warheads and 100 dummy warheads and other devices for deceiving the enemy ABM system. The more missiles that penetrate the first echelon, the less chance there will be of neutralizing a Soviet retaliatory strike.

Laser weapons are assigned the role of the main destruction system. According to the Western press information, intensive work is being done in the sphere of high-energy chemical, excimer, and X-ray lasers and free-electron lasers. Chemical lasers are already beginning to take shape as space weapons. A number of firms have been working for several years now on the "Triad" program, which envisages the creation of a chemical laser with an average continuous radiation capacity as high as 2 million watts (it is subsequently planned to increase that to 10 million watts) and an optical system for focusing the laser beam and a guidance system for directing it toward the target. This, taken in its entirety, is a prototype of a miltiary space laser station. The Washington hawks' scheme is that about 100 of these stations with high-powered chemical lasers are to "settle scores" with Soviet missiles in the initial phase of their trajectory.

Work is in full swing in the sphere of X-ray lasers using the energy of a nuclear explosion. The feasibility of creating such a weapon was demonstrated during recent underground tests at the Nevada test range. In one test the nuclear explosion generated an X-ray laser beam. The military space station equiopped with these lasers is conceived as a nuclear installation with 50 lasers deployed around it at the same time, which automatically home in on missiles as they are launched. They are triggered by the pulse emitted during the explosion of a nuclear charge.

As well as orbiting stations, it is planned to create powerful ground-based laser devices. Their deadly beams are designed to reach their targets thousands of kilometers away via a system of space mirrors. G. Keyworth, scientific adviser to the President on military questions, recently said that U.S. scientists have already managed to "overcome the great obstacle to the use of ground-based lasers against objects in space... and have been successful in compensating for the scattering of the laser beams in the atmosphere."

Space-based magnetic guns are also regarded in the Pentagon as a promising weapon. Several firms are working on their development. According to experts' estimates, they are capable of imparting to munitions speeds of up to several tens of kilometers per second. As to the energy density created on the surface of the target, they exceed powerful lasers.

The Western press has also reported that transatlantic experts have defined ways to resolve the problem of identifying nuclear warheads in the midcourse phase among a multitude of other objects launched by a missile. One of these is based on the fact that the speed and temperature of objects under the impact of an identical laser impulse varies according to their mass.

It is planned to use surface-to-air guided missiles with nuclear and conventional warheads to intercept warheads before they re-enter the atmosphere and in the upper and middle layers of the atmosphere. They are to be used to protect installations such as ICBM launchpads and control centers.

An ICBM warhead component was successfully intercepted at an altitude of 160 km over the central Pacific in June 1984. Lockheed, which manufacturered the equipment for the experiment, declared its readiness to deploy a system consisting of 1,000 missiles each carrying 3 interceptors in the early 1990's.

In the view of U.S. experts, the interception technology tested over the Pacific could also be used to intercept missiles and warheads in the initial and midcourse phases of their flight. For this reason military space laser stations have not as yet been created, because their place in ABM defense could be taken by satellites carrying interceptor-missiles. According to one project, it is planned to launch 432 satellites into earth orbit, each carrying 40-50 missiles, and according to another project 100 satellites would be launched, but this time with 150 missiles each. Program director General Abrahamson declared that the United States will begin to deploy weapons in space in as little as 2 years' time.

Since R. Reagan's "star wars" speech in March 1983, prominent scientists have proved incontrovertibly that the "doctrine of guaranteed survival" which he proclaimed is unfounded and that it is impossible to create a totally impenetrable ABM shield. Nonetheless, the Washington administration continues to accelerate the pace of space militarization. Many foreign military experts attribute this to the dual nature of space weapons. It is a question of offensive rather than defensive weapons that can be used not only against missiles and other space targets but also against air, ground, and sea targets. These weapons are to become a component of a nuclear first-strike capability, designed to disarm the Soviet Union and to deprive it of the opportunity to deliver a retaliatory strike against an aggressor. Essentially, the United States is starting up a new, unprecedented round in the arms race.

This is why the militarist U.S. plans are meeting with such decisive opposition from the world's peace-loving forces, which demand that the U.S. imperialists stop chasing the specter of military-strategic superiority and get down to talks aimed at ending the nuclear marathon.

As for the Soviet Union's stance, it is clear and understandable: The hope of sheltering from retribution for aggression behind an ABM shield is illusory. The USSR will not allow anybody to gain military superiority over it, either on earth or in space. It advocates a quest for honest and mutually acceptable accords with the aim of applying the brakes firmly to the arms race in all spheres.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT IDEOLOGY SECRETARIES' MEETING

PM081250 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Meeting of Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Fraternal Party Central Committees"]

[Text] A meeting of Central Committee secretaries for ideology and propaganda of the socialist countries' communist and worker parties was held in Moscow on 6 March 1985.

A speech was delivered at the opening of the meeting by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the meeting were: from the BCP -- S. Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; from the MSZMP -- M. Ovari, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; from the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] -- Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; from the SED -- J. Herrmann, secretary of the SED Central Committee; from the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] -- J. Risquet, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] -- S. Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; from the MPRP -- T.S. Balhaajav, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; from the PZPR -- H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; from the RCP -- P. Enache, candidate member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; from the CPSU -- M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and from the CPCZ -- J. Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The meeting participants exchanged opinions on current questions of ideological, information, and propaganda work, primarily in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendship and unity on the questions discussed.

PRAVDA REVIEW FOCUSES ON GENEVA ARMS TALKS

PM111419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Lessons for the Future

So, we are 2 months away from the 40th anniversary of the great victory. During March 1945 the ground shook from artillery salvos and the explosions of shells and bombs. The Soviet-German front was still the chief one. Bitter fighting had broken out there. In east Prussia, Pomerania, Silesia, the Carpathians, and in other regions of Europe the Red Army was routing the fascist hordes. In the first 10 days of March, on 10 occasions Moscow saluted the valiant servicemen of the 1st and 2d Belorussian Fronts and of the 2d Ukrainian Front for the capture of many cities. "The victorious thunder of Soviet guns is receding westward. Our troops, developing their offensive, are penetrating further and further into Germany's territory....Nothing can save Hitler's Germany from a total rout," wrote PRAVDA at the time.

Millions of people in various countries reverently cherish the memory of the Red Army's fallen servicemen. B. Ikonic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Executive Council, recently recalled that Yugoslavia highly values the role of the Soviet Union in achieving victory over Hitlerism. U.S. Republican Senator C. Mathias observed: "Throughout America there live familes who owe their very existence to the sacrifices made by the Red Army."

However, it is primarily across the ocean that incessant, shameful attempts are being made to cast a shadow on the heroic military feat of our people. The history falsification campaign has been headed by some of the powers that be. Recently, speaking at a dinner in honor of British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, the U.S. President said, without a trace of embarrassment: "Together we brought freedom back to the continent." "We" means the Americans and British. The question arises: What about the Soviet servicemen? Perhaps the memory of the White House boss is letting him down? If that is the case it is useful to cite a reference printed by the New York HERALD TRIBUNE in 1945: "The Red Army proved in fact to be the army liberator of Europe and of half the world....Without this army, liberation from the cruel yoke of nazism would have been simply impossible."

It may be monstrous, but it is a fact: By distorting the historical facts of World War II, certain Western figures are attempting to make use of the 40th anniversary of the victory for their own imperialist, militarist ends. The blasphemous portrayal of our army liberator as an "occupier" of European countries (R. Burt, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, slipped this slanderous story to the senators) is designed to revive the myth of the "Soviet military threat." The deliberate forgetting of the anti-Hitlerite coalition is aimed at undermining detente and the all-European process initiated at Helsinki.

The expatiations in Washington to the effect that "Europe's freedom has not yet been taken to its conclusion" and the unambiguous calls, from the banks of the Potomac, for a revision of the postwar system of our continent are fanning revanchist longings in the FRG. Well, you get what you ask for. Christian Democratic Union Deputy O. Hennings publicly demanded the return of "east Prussia," which has not existed on the map of Europe for a long time. J. Kudlich, ringleader of the "Sudeten Germans Landmannschaft," is stretching out his hands toward Czechoslovak territory. T. Finke, an activist of the "Silesian Germans Landmannschaft," became so incensed as to call for the use of the Bundeswehr to resolve the "open German question."

What about official Bonn? Its connivance, to put it mildly, is indicated eloquently by the fact that Federal Chancellor H. Kohl still intends to address the provocateur Finke and his accomplices at a June rally. Moreover, the chancellor persuaded the Washington leaders to renounce participation in the victory day celebrations so as "not to offend" the Bonn NATO ally. It did not take long to persuade them. The U.S. President revoked his original intention to visit the Dachau death camp, and is planning to spend victory day on "neutral" soil -- in the European Parliament building in the French city of Strasbourg, while festive demonstrations take place in Paris.

The attempts by Western strategists to tear up the annals of World War II and distort its meaning are hampered, as the progressive American journalist William Pomroy rightly observes, by the fact that "there are still plenty of people in the world who took part in the antifascist struggle, remember the Soviet Union's tremendous role in eradicating the fascist threat, or themselves suffered as a result of the fascist oppression. Enough people have learned the lessons of history."

The experience of World War II dictates that it is necessary to pool the efforts of the planet's healthy forces in order to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe that hangs over mankind. Aware of this, people of goodwill in various countries are preparing to mark the 40th anniversary of victory under the sign of stepping up the struggle for peace and against the arms race. This is the central thought in many letters now reaching PRAVDA's editorial office.

War veteran N.N. Kalinkin from Kiybyshev writes: "The last war was terrible. After that war, how can people talk so lightly about nuclear and space war? We are convinced that the people of the world can defend peace." G.I. Strekalov from Kharkov, who took part in the defense of Leningrad and the liberation of Prague, states: "I know what war is, what troubles it brings. That is why I say: Down with the warmongers and provocateurs!"

Soviet people's peace-loving aspirations are echoed in the feelings of the opponents of war abroad. There was a great response in the United States for Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answer to a letter from American veterans of World War II. Edward Burnham, who took part in the war says: "Today it is the duty of our two countries to struggle to eliminate the lethal threat of nuclear war." H. Washington, mayor of Chicago, published a proclamation proclaiming 25 April (the day when the Soviet and American soldiers met on the Elbe in 1945) International Peace Day. Chicago is called the "windy city." This time a fresh wind is blowing from there....

Before Geneva

The Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms begin in Geneva the day after tomorrow. The world public will follow their progress with heightened interest, and that is only natural. The talks are, after all, to do with the most burning problem of today: Will it be possible to prevent the militarization of space and curb the arms race on earth?

This is the cardinal question of war and peace at the end of the 20th century. Special responsibility for settling it rests with the two great powers, which have the biggest military potentials.

The course and outcome of the Geneva talks will depend on the existence on both sides of political will and the readiness to reach agreement based on the principle of equality and identical security. The Soviet Union has this will and readiness.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined and approved the directives for the USSR delegation to the talks. It was noted that the talks offer the opportunity, given mutual readiness by the two sides, to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space and to stop it on earth, thereby taking a major step toward resolving the historical task of eliminating nuclear weapons totally, everywhere.

The Soviet side will act energetically and constructively at the talks based on the principle of equality and identical security and guided strictly by the 8 January 1985 accord to the effect that questions of nuclear and space arms must be examined and resolved in their interrelationship.

This comprehensive approach is absolutely necessary to the attainment of a mutually acceptable accord. In the current period the question of nuclear arms reduction cannot be examined in isolation from the problem of the nonmilitarization of space.

In his speech to voters, Comrade K.U. Chernenko clearly set forth the Soviet Union's intentions in connection with the forthcoming talks. First, the USSR does not seek to obtain any unilateral advantages over the United States and NATO. Second, our country wants an end to the arms race. Third, we want a real reduction in stockpiled armaments and, to begin with, the destruction of a significant proportion of them, not the creation of more and more new weapons systems, whether in space or on earth, offensive or supposedly defensive. Here our ultimate aim is the total destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world and the total eliminate of the threat of nuclear war.

On the eve of the talks, the conversations and discussions in Washington between the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and American legislators were useful. The frank and, at times, pointed dialogue on the burning issues of war and peace lasted several days. How to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe -- that was the main topic under discussion. The members of Congress heard at first hand, so to speak, the truth about the principled Soviet peace policy and the USSR's sincere desire to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement in Geneva. The weighty arguments about the futility of attempts to achieve mulitary superiority over the USSR and the tremendous danger inherent in the "star wars" plans were brought to their attention. The main result of the meetings was that the USSR and U.S. parliamentarians reached a common conclusion on their lofty responsibility for the future of peace and for curbing the arms race. This works, of course, in favor of the creation of the necessary favorable atmosphere before the talks.

However, influential forces in that same U.S. capital are not stopping their actions of a completely opposite nature. It must be seen as alarming that high-ranking Washington figures, as if by collusion, are practicing their anti-Soviet rhetoric. Take, for instance, the statement at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva talks. After assuring the legislators that he will try not to turn the talks into a "political show," the diplomat promptly organized a propaganda show under the dome of the Capitol. He declared our country to be a "serious threat to U.S. security" and an "aggresive society" that cannot be trusted. Is that the way to approach the "serious task of seeking accord with the USSR" (his own words -- S.V.)? Do irresponsible exercises in anti-Soviet slander really promote the resolution of a truly serious task?

The insistent recommendation of many U.S. officals that a strong-arm approach be adopted toward their partner in the talks cannot really help to create a businesslike atmosphere in Geneva. Nobody is suprised when such formulas are used by Richard Perle, assistant U.S. defense secretary and Weinberger's right-hand man, who dins it into the senators: "The Soviet Union is a dangerous rival with whom we must deal from a position of strength." What can you expect from an indomitable Pentagon "hawk"? However, for some reason, professional diplomats, including Secretary of State G. Shultz, are permitting themselves similar calls for a "tough" line.

It is not only a question of verbal attacks. Washington observers note that the administration has deliberately (!) timed a major campaign for a further strategic offensive arms buildup to coincide with the start of the Geneva talks. The other day the U.S. President sent a report to Congress demanding appropriations for building the second consignment of 21 MX ICBM's. It has been publicly announced that the creation of the new consignment of first-strike strategic missiles is practically the most important part of the diplomatic baggage that the U.S. delegation will take to Geneva. The report actually says: "MX is a necessary component of the U.S. strategy in the arms control sphere."

At a meeting with Republican congressmen on 5 March the U.S. President put forward a strange thesis: "Unless we make a decision to build 100 MX missiles, the USSR will have no incentive to hold talks on substantial arms reductions." In that event the Soviet Union "would not have to do anything."

This is distorted logic. Can you seriously count on a reduction in military arsenals, which are already overfull, if from the very beginning of the talks more and more new consignments of weapons are being placed on the table in the form of "strong cards" (the expression of L. Speakes, deputy press secretary at the White House)?

Sober-minded Americans are aware of the dangerous nature of this game. An ABC television observer asked Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, outright: "How useful can saber-rattling be to the talks?" The chief Washington "disarmer" could not give a sensible answer to this reasonable question.

As for incentives to achieve a mutual, reasonable accord, the methods of intimidation by military force cannot provide such incentives when there is equilibrium between the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States, which, incidentally, even the Pentagon's Perle admitted the other day.

The true incentive to seek a reasonable accord based on the principle of equality and identical security is, both for the Soviet Union and for the United States, the objective need to halt the unrestrained arms buildup, since otherwise the world will slide down the slippery slope of the arms race.

Another example of Washington's inverted logic is the attempts to prove that the "star wars" program is purely defensive and promotes strategic stability. The White House voiced a laughable paradox: "The strategic defense initiative (SDI) is arms control." Therefore, they say, it must be kept out of the talks. The U.S. President's press secretary stated that "the SDI will be on the table at Geneva for discussions, but not for its abandonment." Thus another artificial barrier on the path to the attainment of accord is obviously being prepared surreptitiously.

These symptoms on the Potomac show that the coming talks will obviously be difficult. All the same, an accord for the sake of the vital interests of the USSR and U.S. peoples and of all mankind is quite possible. To this end it is necessary to respect both sides' rights and legitimate security interests and not to seek the disruption of the established equilibrium of forces. Farsightedness and political realism can and must prevail over the recklessness of unrestrained militarism.

REAGAN, SHULTZ PAY CONDOLENCES AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD121102 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 12 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz called at the Soviet Embassy in the USA on March 11. They expressed their condolences to the Soviet Government and the Soviet people upon the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

President Reagan signed the book of condolences at the Soviet Embassy.

FURTHER ON SHCHERBITSKY, DELEGATION U.S. VISIT

Depart U.S.

LD112018 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 11 TASS -- The visit to the United States by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, is over. The delegation has stayed here at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress. The delegation left for home today.

Return to Moscow

LD120955 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, who had stayed in the United States at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, returned to Moscow today.

PRAVDA on Congressional Meeting

PM111447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Mar -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, has met with a group of U.S. congressmen led by Speaker of the House of Representatives T. O'Neill.

A broad range of problems, including questions of stepping up parliamentary exchanges between the USSR and the United States, was discussed.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy addressed the meeting.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Washington is drawing to a close, the head of the Soviet delegation said. The days we have spend in your country's capital have followed a businesslike and very full program. We have discussed the most diverse aspects of Soviet-American relations and international problems.

In our opinion, the conversations and discussions were useful. They were held in a frank spirit, although they were sometimes also sharp [ostryy] in nature. But we favor such discussion. Directness in the exposition of views combined with constructiveness, lack of prejudice, and concentration on really urgent issues help us to understand each other better and help to improve Soviet-American relations. It is our conviction that the conditions remain for a change for the better in international affairs, including in mutual relations between our countries. The basis -- indeed, the only basis -- for such a change is peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

It is necessary to face the truth. The world will continue to be in ferment until the right of every people to live under the political system which they believe meets the needs of their own development is recognized as the supreme, immutable law of international contact. The USSR's international course is guided firmly and consistently by these clear principles.

However complex and aggravated the contemporary international situation may be, there are now, in our opinion, real chances to rectify the situation as a result of the upcoming Soviet-American talks. These chances must not be missed.

It is important for a constructive tone to be adopted right from the start at the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva so that progress can be made toward resolving the questions which, according to the Soviet-American accord, are the subject and goal of the talks. The Soviet side is ready for this and will adhere firmly to this course.

Let us say frankly that anyone who supposes that it is possible to secure decisive military superiority by building up the arms race and extending it to space is deeply mistaken. The militarization of space will not only whip up an uncontrolled arms race, but will also effectively mean the end of the process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union does not oppose the extension of the arms race to space because it will be unable to respond to this. "If we are forced to do so," K.U. Chernenko stressed in this connection, "we will do everything, as we have done repeatedly in the past, to protect our security and the security of our allies and friends."

History has brought mankind to a decisive point in its development. The very fate of civilization depends on whether or not the key problems facing the world are resolved.

We are firmly convinced that, in the interests of Soviet and American people and in the interests of world peace, a resolute breakthrough in the present relations between our countries and a switch to constructive and mutually advantageous cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union are necessary.

Zorin Comments on Visit

LD120642 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Moscow Viewpoint" by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Last week a Soviet parliamentary delegation, on the invitation of the U.S. Congress, visited the United States to exchange views with American congressmen on important issues of international politics and Soviet-American relations.

Over the past few days I have attended, as an adviser for the Soviet delegation, all the meetings of the parliamentarians of our two countries.

We had lengthy and somethimes sharp debates on the more important political problems. The debates were very useful, but I was amazed by one point. I came to the conclusion a long time ago that the waterfall of information that daily floods U.S. residents creates only an illusion that the Americans are well informed. It was a surprise to me that people in high positions were very ill-informed, that their notions of what is taking place around the world are mainly within the framework of propaganda stereotypes.

For example, many American congressmen are unaware of, or have very little knowledge of, the true stand of the Soviet Union on the key problems of world politics and Soviet-American relations. Talking to their American colleagues, Soviet parliamentarians spoke about such possible steps as achievement of accord between the USSR and the United States; about adhering to certain norms of conduct in their relations; or making an effort to put into effect the Soviet-U.S. treaty signed in 1974 about limiting underground nulcear arms tests and the Soviet-U.S. treaty about underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, signed in 1976; as well as other moves, such as resuming and carrying to the end the talks, conducted jointly with Britain in the past, to work out a treaty about a complete and general ban on nuclear arms tests; about a freeze of nuclear arsenals of all the nuclear powers, with the initiative in this area to be taken by the Soviet Union and the United States.

It was noted that a U.S. readiness to follow the Soviet Union's example and pledge not to use nuclear weapons first would greatly facilitate trust between our two countries and would lessen the nuclear danger.

In their statements, Soviet parliamentarians showed concretely, with good arguments, the awesome danger for all of mankind, including the United States itself, of the plans in Washington to extend the arms race to outer space and to build up nuclear armaments on earth. Attention was also called to the frequent statements made by American officials recently that obviously run counter to the task of creating a favorable atmosphere for the coming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments.

Members of the delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet have stressed the need to strictly observe the stipulations of the joint Soviet-U.S. statement about the subject and aims of these talks, a statement that was released in Geneva. The members of the U.S. Congress who have met with the Soviet envoys could not fail but feel the goodwill, a desire to seek ways to understanding and an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations displayed by the members of the Soviet national legislature.

If these meetings and conversations of lawmakers of the two countries have promoted understanding between our two nations, and I would say that this is what has happened, then the goal of the visit to the United States by Soviet legislators has truly been reached.

PRAVDA Sums Up Visit

PM111421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "Unusual Week"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Mar -- This week on Capitol Hill has been unusual for the present time. Russian voices have been heard in the auditoriums of the U.S. Congress, where official delegations of Soviet parliamentarians had not been seen for rather a long time. Soviet and American legislators met and had businesslike, frank, and sometimes difficult talks on a wide range of Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which has come to Washington at the invitation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, had discussions with a delegation of the House of Representatives and with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and met with leaders of the administration and well-known U.S. politicians and public figures. On the last day, before leaving Washington, V.V. Shcherbitskiy had a meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan.

The discussion centered on questions of preventing nuclear war and limiting and reducing arms. Fulfilling the instructions of Soviet voters, the USSR's emissaries expressed to their American colleagues serious concern at the situation that has taken shape in the world and set forth our principled position clearly and unambiguously: The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority over the United States, but neither will it allow anyone to have such superiority over it; the sides' equality and identical security are the basis for reaching accords.

The delegation members expressed our country's consistent desire to seek to improve Soviet-American relations and expand constructive cooperation with the United States in various spheres, includng the trade, economic, scientific, and cultural spheres. They particularly noted the danger to all mankind of the so-called "star wars" plans being elaborated in the United States. At the upcoming talks in Geneva, they said, the Soviet delegation will work vigorously to seek effective accords on preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth.

As V.V. Shcherbitskiy declared when summing up the meetings, on the whole the Soviet delegation is satisfied with the results of the talks with American legislators. The Soviet and American participants in the discussions did not agree on everything. But the chief result of these meetings is that both sides jointly reached a common conclusion on the high responsibility of Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians for the preservation of peace.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to the United States came at a complex time. Advocates for the military-industrial complex, "hawks," whose influence is so clearly manifested in the U.S. Administration's everyday affairs, are now endeavoring to convince the public that the path to peace lies through piling up mountains of weapons and that international security can be achieved only through a "position of strength" policy. They are trying to impose the idea that a state of hostility and tension is the norm for Soviet-American relations. At the same time, the profound alarm of a considerable section of the American public, which rightly believes that such a course could have disastrous consequences, is making itself felt increasingly actively. Therefore, sober-minded people here believe, it was very useful to the American legislators to obtain information firsthand, as the saying goes, and to learn about the Soviet state's position on very important contemporary issues directly from USSR Supreme Soviet deputies. To judge from press commentaries, the Soviet deputies' arguments are hitting home. In the opinion of AP, the talks were held "in a businesslike and frank manner." UPI believes that the discussions between the Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians focused on "the chief problem: how we are to avert the threat of nuclear war." The head of the Soviet delegation declared, the agency continues, that "it is necessary to approach this by way of preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth."

The delegation's work is full of talks, visits, and receptions arranged according to each day's schedule. But sometimes unexpected, unplanned meetings also happen.

One time, when the Soviet deputies emerged into the street from a Congress office building after a routine discussion, Leroy Collins, an elderly American from the small town of Pullman, Michigan, approached them, greeted them warmly, and said that the public organization "Veterans for Peace" is preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory in World War II. That was why he had come to Washington. Collins presented the delegation with the text of a proclamation by H. Washington, mayor of Chicago, proclaiming 25 April -- the day that Soviet and American soldiers met on the Elbe -- "Peace Day." He said that on the eve of that day a group of American veterans will arrive in Torgau in order to "prevent the Elbe spirit from dying" and to repeat the path made by the victorious Soviet and American soldiers 4 decades ago: "We will not allow a new war!"

DIPLOMATIC 'GAFFE' MADE ON CANADIAN SUPPORT

LD082025 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Ottawa March 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Artem Melikyan

Paul Nitze, consultant to the President and the secretary of state of the United States on arms reduction talks, has arrived in Ottawa to set forth the Reagan administration's approach to the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments.

Before his arrival by air in Ottawa, the U.S. Embassy published a brief statement on conversations in the Canadian capital, as if they had already been held. We highly value Canada's support for the U.S. position, the statement says, in particular.

The embassy acted in a hurry, of course, making a diplomatic gaffe, which far from being innocent, is of a clearly political character. It gives a mirror reflection of the Reagan administration's attitude to Canada's Conservative government.

The incident with the premature press release by the American Embassy was assessed at the country's Parliament precisely in this way.

The Liberal Party leader, John Turner, expressed bewilderment in this connection. Who governs Canada, he asked, if the U.S. Embassy prematurely publishes a statement for the press expressing the Canadian Government's support for the U.S. position at the forthcoming talks? If a document of this kind can be published ahead of time, this looks as if Canada were in a U.S. pocket, Turner declared.

PRC NPC DELEGATION HOLDS MEETINGS IN MOSCOW

Meets Tolkunov, Voss

PM121135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians' Meeting"]

[Text] On 11 March, Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, respectively, met with a delegation of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China headed by member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Zhang Chengxian. The chairmen and members of the permanent commissions of the chambers took part in the talk.

On behalf of the delegation, Zhang Chengxian offered his heartfelt condolences in connection with the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

The guests were acquainted with the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its permanent commissions. They were told about the relations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets and about the exercise of control over the fulfillment by deputies of their duties. The head of the delegation expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to the Chinese parliamentarians. He went on record in favor of the expansion of ties between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union, including the supreme bodies of state power of both countries.

Kuznetsov Receives Delegation

LD121035 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the National People's Congress of China, led by member of the NPC Standing Committee Zhang Chengxian, in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On behalf of the delegation, Zhang Chengxian expressed profound condolences in connection with Konstantin Chernenko's demise.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed from both sides with the resumption of ties between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National People's Congress of China. The Soviet side stressed the consistent and principled character of the Soviet Union's course towards the People's Republic of China. As stressed in the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee's plenary meeting on March 11, we would like a cardinal improvement of relations with the People's Republic of China, and believe that, given reciprocity, this is quite feasible.

The head of the NPC delegation expressed gratitude for hospitality and attention accorded to the Chinese representatives in the Soviet Union.

Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Lev Tolkunov and Avgust Voss, other officials, as well as the PRC's Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang took part in the conversation.

MPRP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS GORBACHEV, OTHERS

PM111229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Unanimity"]

[Text] A delegation of MPRP party workers headed by T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 1 through 7 March at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation included MPRP Central Committee Secretary T. Balhaajab, the leaders of several MPRP Central Committee sections, and other officials of central and local MPRP organs.

T. Namsray was received by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Mongolian comrades also had meetings with CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and Ye.K. Ligachev and at CPSU Central Committee sections, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom, and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and visited Moscow City and Moscow Oblast enterprises.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the successful development of close, all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and the USSR and Mongolia was noted with satisfaction. There was a broad exchange of experience of organizational party and ideological work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent plenums of the two parties' Central Committees and in preparing for the next CPSU and MPRP congresses.

CPSU Central Committee Section Chiefs K.M. Bogolyukov, L.M. Zamyatin, and V.A. Medvedev and T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

USSR, MONGOLIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFER

PM081624 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general headline "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Mongolian First Deputy Foreign Minister D. Yondon visited Moscow 5-6 March to hold Soviet-Mongolian consultations on certain questions of the development of bilateral relations and a number of current international problems of mutual interest.

D. Yondon had a talk with USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister V.F. Maltsev.

The consultations were conducted on the Soviet side by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa.

Taking part in the talks, which reaffirmed the sides' unity of views on all the questions discussed, were T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, and senior officials of the USSR and Mongolian Foreign Ministries.

U.S., JAPAN SAID WITHHOLDING KAL FLIGHT TAPES

PM111507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spy Flight. On the Incident Involving the South Korean Boeing"]

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar -- The U.S. and Japanese military departments are refusing to make public the information at their disposal about the South Korean aircraft's flight in an attempt to thereby conceal the espionage nature of the aircraft's mission, Hideyaki Seya, deputy of the upper chamber of the Japanese parliament, stated during a conversation with a TASS correspondnet. This prominent politician is making vigorous efforts to establish the actual circumstances of the incident involving the Boeing 747 which intruded into USSR airspace 1 September 1983. He has repeatedly raised questions in parliament, rejecting the fairy tale elaborated under Washington's guidance about the aircraft's supposedly "unpremediated" violation of Soviet airspace.

The magnetic tapes on which American and Japanese radar stations recorded information about the South Korean airliner's flight could be the key to ascertaining the reasons for the incident, Seya pointed out. However, the Pentagon and Japan's National Defense Agency are doing their best to avoid providing the relevant information.

Seya described as "contrary to common sense" the statements by U.S. spokesmen that the American side supposedly knew nothing about the Boeing's sharp deviation from its course, and called claims that the aircraft "unintentionally" intruded into Soviet airspace for "technical reasons" a fairytale. Such flimsy assertions are designed to conceal the true tasks of the South Korean aircraft's mission, about which the Pentagon, evidently, is perfectly well informed. There can be no doubt that it was sent into Soviet airspace for a quite obvious purpose -- to gather information about the functioning of the USSR's air defense system in the Far East, the Japanese parliament deputy said in conclusion.

DPRK GROUP CONDEMNS 'TEAM SPIRIT,' JAPANESE ROLE

LD111121 Moscow TASS in English 1018 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhebin:

The Committee for Peaceful Unification of Motherland published a white paper here today, exposing the aggressive orientation and provocative character of annual joint American-South Korean military exercises, codenamed Team Spirit.

The white paper draws attention to the growing involvement of Japan's Armed Forces in the manoeuvres and stresses the danger of the tripartite military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul which is being forged by the American imperialists. The United States should stop armed provocations near the borders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and withdraw all its troops from South Korea, stresses the statement by the public organization of the DPRK.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VOROTNIKOV VISIT TO SFRY

Meets With Sukrija, Stambolic

PM111454 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Trip Continues"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Mar -- On 7 March V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, met with A. Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. A friendly talk took place which touched on the development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY, and the USSR and the SFRY. It also touched on some questions of the present international situation.

On the same day V.I. Vorotnikov had a talk with I. Stambolic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee.

I. Stambolic described the republican party organization's activity aimed at resolving topical and long-term tasks of party, economic, and cultural building.

V.I. Vorotnikov provided information on preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and on the way Soviet people are working to fulfill the plans for the USSR's economic and social development. He gave his impressions of his stay in Serbia and expressed satisfaction at the meetings and talks that had taken place.

Both sides expressed their readiness to continue to develop friendly relations between Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

N.N. Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, was present at the talks.

A program of cooperation between the RSFSR and the Socialist Republic of Serbia for 1985 through 1987 was signed.

The Soviet guest visited the "Beograd" footwear plant, which delivers its output to, among others, the Soviet Union, and was familiarized with the work of the ("Entergoproyekt") organization. It plans energy establishments in the SFRY, including some installed with the Soviet Union's assistance.

Meets Montenegro LC Leader

PM111031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Titograd, 9 Mar"]

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers had a meeting yesterday with Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee.

In the course of the conversation that took place it was stressed that the further development of links between the Russian Federation and Montenegro will aid the strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Noting the deep traditional links between the peoples of the two countries, the sides indicated that in recent times there has been an ever-increasing development and deepening of the all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, in the interests of the people of the two countries, and the cause of socialism and peace. They stressed that this community [sodruzhestvo] was expressed vividly in the joint struggle against fascism.

Yesterday the guest from the USSR laid a wreath at the monument to Yugoslav partisans who died for their motherland's freedom in the struggle against the fascist occupiers.

He visited the construction machines plant named for Radoje Dakic, which cooperates actively with the Minsk Udarnik enterprise, and the Boris Kidric metallurgical plant in Niksic. This enterprise is one of Yugoslavia's leading producers of high quality steel.

Cooperation Program Signed

LD11133 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia, toured Budva today and acquainted himself with the sights of this old city. He also visited Bar and toured the port installations. In greeting his guest Comrade Ratkovic, president of the city assembly, talked about the help that the Soviet Union extended to Bar in eliminating the consequences of the 1979 earthquake and stressed the role of the port in developing sea transportation.

Concluding talks between Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro, were also held today. A cooperation program for the 1985-87 period was also signed; it reflects the joint desire to promote relations between the RSFSR and Montenegro within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

The president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, Orlandic, gave a dinner this evening in honor of his Soviet guest, at which toasts were exchanged. We had cordial and friendly meetings; we acquainted ourselves with many facets of the life of the republic, its history, its present, and with its plans for the future, Comrade Vorotnikov said. We had the opportunity to convince ourselves that Montenegrins, just as the working people of our Russian Federation and the entire Soviet Union, are firmly resolved to fight for further economic and cultural progress, and an increase in people's prosperity; their greatest concern is to ensure peace and prevent a war with which imperialism threatens the peoples. A special role in strengthening friendly relations between our countries is played by cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, Vitaliy Vorotnikov added.

Economic, cultural, and scientific ties are developing successfully. Our party is ready to promote these relations also in the future. We see that the Yugoslav Communists have the same desire. It could be noted with satisfaction that the direct ties between the Russian Federation and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, which have been developing intensively in the past few years, contribute much to the promotion of comprehensive cooperation between our states. We believe that the implementation of the agreement reached on the further development of ties between the Russian Federation and Montenegro for the next few years will also contribute to this.

Meets Vlahovic

PM111107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Montenegro"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar -- V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Titograd at the invitation of the Montenegro government, met yesterday with M. Vlahovic, president of the Presidency of Montenegro.

The sides confirmed that their mutual desire to further develop the comprehensive cooperation between the RSFSR and Montenegro within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and to expand forms of mutually beneficial ties for the good of the two countries' people. They emphasized the historic significance of the victory over fascism the 40th anniversary of which will be marked by all progressive mankind.

V.I. Vorotnikov informed M. Vlahovic about the way in which the working people of the RSFSR and the entire Soviet Union, led by the CPSU, are successfully fulfilling the plans and targets of the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and are preparing for the next party congress, the 27th, and the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

M. Vlahovic described the results of Montenegro's development and the way in which LCY members are preparing for their next congress.

V.I. Vorotnikov visited the J. Broz Tito gallery of nonaligned countries' art. He visited Cetinje, where he saw monuments devoted to the history and culture of the Montenegrin people and also visited the cites of Kotor, Perast, and Hercegnovi.

V.I. Vorotnikov gave an interview to the Yugoslav radio and television service. He said among other things: Wherever we went on our travels in Serbia and Montenegro, we sensed a sincere and friendly attitude toward us, our country, and the Soviet people.

The world's people will soon be marking the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. We highly appreciate Yugoslavia's contribution to the routing of fascism. Throughout the war the armies and peoples of our countries fought heroically against the invaders and paid a very high price for their freedom. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship was tempered in the struggle against the common enemy.

The memory of those who fell and concern for present and future generations oblige us to struggle increasingly actively for peace and against the threat of a new world war. The Soviet Union unfailingly advocates the relaxation of tension, equitable cooperation, and a search for agreements that meet the interests of peace. It is with this desire that we are approaching the talks with the United States due to begin in Geneva in a few days.

The party and people of our country regard the deeds and concerns of Yugoslavia's people with profound goodwill. We sincerely wish Yugoslavia's Communists and all its working people the successful solution of the socialist building tasks that face them.

FURTHER ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Talks With Gromyko

PM121105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-French Talks"]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Talks were held on 11 March between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and Minister of External Relations of France Roland Dumas who arrived in the USSR for a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

On behalf of the French Government, Roland Dumas offered profound condolences in connection with the death of Konstantin Chernenko. Andrey Gromyko thanked him for the condolences.

The sides discussed in principle the prospects for further development of relations between the USSR and France. The sides reiterated their striving to expand cooperation in various spheres, relying on the positive results of the summit talks held in Moscow last June.

Both sides proceed from the fact that the problems of peace and security inside and outside Europe form the axis of the Soviet-French political dialogue. The efforts of all states and people should be directed at consolidating peace and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, Andrey Gromyko stressed.

Pointing out the special danger of the U.S. plans to spread the arms race to outer space, Andrey Gromyko set forth the Soviet Union's approach to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons which open in Geneva on 12 March. He stressed the idea that these problems should be analyzed and solved in their interrelation. The USSR does not seek unilateral advantages, it strives to stop, not continue the arms race, and to achieve a genuine reduction of the accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons, up to their complete elimination.

The Soviet delegation in Geneva will act in this constructive way. We have the right to expect the same from the U.S.

Roland Dumas welcomed the beginning of the talks between the USSR and the U.S. and expressed hope that the sides would manage to work out decisions at the talks which would prevent the arms race in outer space and result in the reduction of nuclear weapons. He also went on record in favor of the balance of forces at the lowest possible level.

During the exchange of views on the conference in Stockholm, the Soviet side noted the need of finding decisions that would reasonably combine political measures to enhance European security with measures in the military sphere conducive to the buildup of mutual trust. The French side in general came out in favor of arriving at agreements in Stockholm.

Both sides noted that the USSR and France attached great significance to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism; the people of both countries fought hand in hand in the battle against this. This anniversary, Andrey Gromyko said, calls for multiplying efforts to consolidate European peace based on unswerving respect by all states of the territorial and political realities that have taken shape as a result of World War II and postwar development.

The sides favored the elimination of the seat of tension in the Middle East. Andrey Gromyko stressed that a just and comprehensive Middle East settlement can be achieved not through separate deals which have already proved their insolvency in the past, but through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned. The exchange of views confirmed the closeness of stands of the USSR and France on some aspects of the Middle East settlement.

Both sides expressed serious concern over the dangerous situation taking shape in Central America. The Soviet Union and France favor the search for peaceful ways to solve the problems that have emerged in that region and oppose outside interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. The Soviet side gave a principled evaluation of the actions of the United States which resorts to open threats and gross pressure. An end should be put to such actions. Every nation has the right to decide its destiny independently and determine the social system in its country.

The sides came out for the continuation of the practice of political contacts and consultations between the USSR and France on various levels.

The talks continued in the afternoon.

Gromyko Speaks at Luncheon

PM121147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "A.A. Gromyko Speech"; given at 11 March luncheon in honor of French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas]

[Text] In receiving the French minister of external relations in Moscow, we welcome a representative of a country with which the Soviet Union has traditional good relations. The summit talks in Moscow last summer were a major event. They demonstrated again that, given the reciprocal efforts of both sides, it was possible not only to maintain the achieved level of cooperation, but also to raise it wherever it was in the interests of both sides.

In the course of the past 15-20 years, the Soviet-French political dialogue has been characterized by its orientation towards promoting the solution of the main international problems. We favor the continuation of this line.

At the moment no task is more important for mankind than to stop the continuing slide towards the brink of a nuclear abyss. This threat is not at all exaggerated, and people feel it keenly. Science honestly warns people about it.

Sharing these feelings, Soviet people believe that the full realization of the dangers hanging over the world should not veil the prospects of a better future. The possibility exists to do away with the war threat. The duty of all responsible state figures, political parties, and social forces is to do their utmost to make the hopes of nations for a peaceful future come true. This is a source of energy aimed not at military rivalry, but at wiping out wars from the life of people once and for all, and at the reduction and elimination of armaments, primarily nuclear ones.

In what real way can the Soviet Union and France promote the implementation of this historic task? This is the question that is raised today as well.

The examples of the recent past show that both of our countries can do a great deal for it either jointly or separately. The past provides us with good examples to this effect.

I mean the contribution made by the cooperation between our two countries belonging to different alliances and social systems to shaping the policy of detente, and to the success of the Helsinki conference. Considering the weight carried in international affairs both by the USSR and France, and the political realism that is typical of their relations, their joint efforts aimed at improving the political climate and achieving a dramatic turn for the better in international affairs could bring good results in the future as well.

Your arrival in Moscow coincided with the beginning of the new Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons. I should like to underline in this connection that we favor the most drastic reductions of nuclear armaments, both strategic and intermediate-range, and support the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere. However, in order to stop the arms race on earth, it is necessary to block it in outer space. Otherwise, the arsenals of nuclear weapons will continue to grow.

In the past the only danger that could come from the starry sky which from time immemorial has attracted people's eyes as well as their dreams, was that of a meteorite's fall. Not long ago Washington started drawing up plans to wage a war from earth against other people via outer sapce. With the present level of weapon systems some time remains for evaluating the situation and preventing the irretrievable, while a war described as a "star war," by those who love striking phrases in military vocabulary, could break out virtually with the speed of light. Everyone can imagine what it would mean.

The Soviet Union and France have accumulated some cooperation experience in the peaceful exploration of outer space. The Soviet and French cosmonauts looked at the earth from the same viewpoint. We can well imagine what enormous potentials are contained in the peaceful utilization of outer space and how important it is to keep it weapon-free. We have noticed the statement of President F. Mitterrand on the danger of the militarization of outer space. Our present talks have confirmed that there is much in common between the stands of the USSR and France on this problem. We like to hope that this resemblance would be preserved in the future and, if possible, expanded.

The Soviet leadership has stated repeatedly and very clearly: We are prepared for constructive and mutually acceptable agreements on the entire complex of space and nuclear arms. Now it is up to the other side to display readiness for decisions in good faith, and for giving up repetition of attempts to press for unilateral advantages. The success of the negotiations would be in the interests of all people, including the Soviet, American, and, to be sure, the French people. France as a nuclear power could make its own contribution to the efforts to find such positive decisions that would come in line with the task of maintaining the nuclear missile equilibrium at the lowest possible level.

In the present complex international situation, the Soviet Union and France share the concern for strengthening security in Europe and ensuring the conditions for peaceful cooperation between European countries irrespective of their social systems.

During the Second World War our peoples rallied together in an anti-Hitler, combat coalition.

French pilots fought against our common enemy in the Soviet skies, and Soviet patriots fought against the enemy on French soil for the freedom of France. All this cannot be wiped out from memory, or from history. The coming celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory in World War II is to draw again the attention of all nations and governments to the need to handle carefully the territorial and political realities of the postwar establishment in Europe and not to permit anyone to undermine them.

With the present correlation of forces in Europe and in the world any revanchist plans are doomed to failure. Since the revanchist-like sentiments are expressed ever more noisily close to your country, in our opinion it would be an unpardonable mistake to underestimate their potential danger. This is why we urge redoubling vigilance in this respect and firmly supporting the inviolability of state borders as they were shaped resulting from and following World War II.

The conference in Stockholm should serve building confidence and security in Europe. Unfortunately, there has been no headway so far. There is no denying that problems under discussion are complex and, as the phrase goes, sensitive to all participating states. However, in our view, success can be achieved there, also, if one does not forget that only trust in politics gives rise to trust in the military field. By showing the necessary will, the Soviet Union and France could promote the elaboration of big political measures, meaning first of all to breathe new life into the obligation on nonuse of military force. As is known, the Soviet Union is also prepared to work out and take practical measures in the field of military detente itself. Measures that would be based on the Helsinki conference's Final Act and would follow in its wake. So, at the conference in Stockholm, there is field for more fruitful cooperation between the USSR and France.

The seats of conflict in the world cannot but give rise to serious concern both in this country and, as we understand, among French people. The Middle East remains one of the most dangerous seats of conflict. The USSR consistently comes out in favor of conducting a search for ways to establish peace in the area not through separate anti-Arab deals, but within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned. For the Middle East to gain at last a just and lasting peace, it is necessary that this idea find its practical embodiment, the sooner, the better.

An increasingly disquieting situation is developing in Central America. Overt threats to Nicaragua and Cuba are increasing. The UN-condemned policy of state terrorism cannot have any justifications. Resolute efforts are required from all those who cherish the interests of peace to counteract such policy and eliminate tension in the area. Everyone should have a real, not declared, opportunity to be the master in his own house.

Impressive, on the whole, results of the development of contacts between the two countries were summed up recently in connection with the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. This does not mean that in our relations there are no bottlenecks, so to speak or difficulties of their own. However, with appropriate will on both sides, as long historical experience has proved, they are fully surmountable. This, understandably, also applies to trade and economic affairs.

I shall recall the idea expressed by Konstantin Chernenko: "We believe in a careful attitude towards capital accumulated over decades in our relationships, multiplying it through mutual efforts, and ending attempts to sow hostility and distrust between the French and Soviet people".

Our talks with you in Moscow are aimed at promoting further development of Soviet-French relations and bringing our two countries' stands on key international problems closer together. I am expressing hope that we shall succeed in making headway as a result of joint work.

Received by Tikhonov

PM121133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, on 11 March.

On behalf of the French Government, Roland Dumas expressed profound condolences in connection with the death of Konstantin Chernenko. Nikolay Tikhonov thanked the minister for the condolences.

During an exchange of views, confirmation was given of the desire of the USSR and France to promote and achieve better bilateral understanding, and the establishment of a climate of trust in interstate relations.

On the Soviet side it was noted that cooperation between the USSR and France has more than once become a source of positive ideas in international relations, and that a similar potential also exists at present.

In the discussion of questions of bilateral relations, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed that we consider it natural and useful that two countries such as the Soviet Union and France should maintain regular political contacts with each other. Both sides paid significant attention to questions of trade and economic cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis. It was also noted that there are good possibilities for further development of exchanges in various spheres of science, technology, and culture. .nis benefits the peoples of the two countries and strengthens their traditional feelings of mutual esteem and liking.

Present at the talk were: on the Soviet side -- A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France, and A.L. Adamishin, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; on the French side -- J.-B. Raimond, French ambassador to the USSR, P. Morel, director of the Political Department at the Ministry of External Relations, and F. Plaisant, director of the European Department.

USSR, UK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

LD121131 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- Soviet-British political consultations on bilateral relations and some topical international problems of mutual interest were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in consultations from the Soviet side was Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR N. Ryzhov, from the British side -- Derek Thomas, deputy undersecretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs.

ISRAELI 'POLICY OF TERROR' IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

LD092346 Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beirut March 9 TASS-- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro:

Rescue work went on throughout the night in the Lebanese capital's southern suburb of Bir al-'Abd where Israeli agents blew up a booby-trapped car on Friday night, killing 75 and wounding more than 250 civilians. Beirut hospitals are overcrowded with the injured. Radio calls for volunteers to give blood to save victims of the crime. [sentence as received]

Israel, relying of U.S. assistance, is pursuing a policy of total terror with regard to the Lebanese population, said 'Abd al-Karim [word indistinct] member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese [word indistinct] Party. He called upon all patriotic forces to display vigilance and rally together to repulse machinations of Zionism, American imperialism and reaction.

The chairman of the Chamber of Deputies (parliament), Husayn al-Husayni, said that by killing civilians, Israel is seeking to force the Lebanese to give up struggle for the liberation of their country, and urged the U.N. Security Council to adopt immediate measures directed at curbing the invaders' barbaric actions in Lebanon.

The newspaper AL-NIDA' points out that the blast in Beirut's southern suburb tallies well with the policy of terror pursued in accordance with secret plans of the CIA which is conducting subversive activities under the invented pretext of combating "terrorism".

The Israeli invaders imposed a curfew in Tyre. Searches and arrests are conducted in many populated localities. In the village of Bidyas, the troops went as far as arresting several children aged between 10 and 12. In the village of Shukin, Al-Nabatiyah region, invaders opened fire on civilians, mortally wounding a ten-year-old boy.

During the past twenty-four hours, Lebanese guerrillas carried out ten combat operations in various regions of southern Lebanon. In the area around Qasimiyah bridge they fired at an Israeli position. The chief of the security service of the puppet "southern Lebanon army" Haddad was killed in the town of Jazzin.

TASS REPORTS IRAQI, IRANIAN BOMBING RAIDS

LD111724 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad March 11 TASS -- Iranian aircraft have raided eastern suburbs of the Iraqi capital this morning, causing destruction and casualties among civilians in the Madinat Saddam district. According to an Iraqi military spokesman, planes of the Iraqi Air Force carried out 282 sorties throughout the past twenty-four hours, hitting positions and military hardware of the enemy. The Iraqi aircraft bombed the Iranian city of Esfahan and other populated localities. Hostilities went on in the central and southern sectors of the front. Iranian artillery intensively shelled residential districts and suburbs of Basra.

Nicosia March 11 TASS -- According to the Iranian news agency IRNA, Iranian aircraft this morning hit "strategic targets" in Baghdad, as well as three populated localities in northern Iraq. Planes of the Iraqi Air Force, the report says, yesterday attacked 12 Iranian cities and populated localities along the Iran-Iraq border and inside the country. Among them is the second largest city of Esfahan, situated 400 kilometres away from the front line. As a result of the bombing raids, more than a thousand people were killed and wounded. One Iraqi plane was shot down. IRNA agency reported.

CHILEAN CP PLENUM POLITICAL REPORT, PARTS V-VII

PY060142 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 27, 28 Feb, 1 Mar 85

[Political Commission report to the Communist Party of Chile, PCCh, Central Committee plenum "convened underground in Chile in January 1985" -- Parts V-VII]

Part V

[Text] On the Promotion and Expansion of the Struggle, the Most Important Role Must Be Played by the Working Class, and, Upon This Core, Other Layers and Classes of the Population Must Be Organized With More Impetus.

It is clear that the working class and semiproletarian sectors that live in the large cities and also the university youths, the Mapuches, and some professional sectors today constitute the force most engaged in the struggle to topple the dictatorship. This force shows its readiness to fight and its determination to win. It constitutes the base upon which the national and popular struggle for the return to democracy stands and develops.

The rallying capacity revealed by the National Workers Command indicates that the working class is playing a leading role and that the workers in productive activities are becoming increasingly more significant in the situation. The 30 October stoppage was an important step forward: Hundreds of industries stopped their activities in the main cities, especially in the metallurgical and textile sectors. Thousands upon thousands of construction workers also joined the stoppage, as did dock workers, bus and transport workers, and hospital and bank employees. However, we must note that, despite the fact that in all the most important work centers there were different types of actions in support of the stoppage such as banging pots and pans, collective tardiness, work slowdowns, and so on, the copper, iron, and oil sectors did not adhere to the stoppage. Their participation could have tipped the balance. In addition, the coal workers only stopped in Arauco.

The PCCh has made important gains in the union elections in Chuquicamata, El Salvador, La Andina, and in some unions at El Teniente. We must now solve and overcome, acting with increased energy, the organizational, ideological, and other problems that kept the copper workers from effectively stopping their activities. Most of the miners favored the stoppage, but the union leaders, and we must review the attitude of those of the PCCh, did not make any special effort to join the stoppages. The PCCh Directorate has been paying special attention to the working class, frequently evaluating the work with the unions and adopting measures intended to strengthen the unions. Sometimes the cadres have had to be changed. The PCCh has made and is making great efforts to develop its position within the working class. These efforts have had their noteworthy successes, such as the signing up of 48 new militants in Chuquicamata as part of the Victor Hugo Huerta recruitment campaign.

This experience shows that there is much more than we can do. However, as is known, our party has had setbacks in this area. For instance, under the present state of siege dozens of our union leders have been banished. In addition, the labor plan cannot allow conflicts within the industrial and services sectors, although the government and the employers have placed as heads of some unions some cowardly and corrupt elements, such as Estivales, Medina, Briceno, and Dominguez. Furthermore, the existence of an army of unemployed would raise the fear among workers that they could be easily replaced in case of conflict.

We must take all this into account, but we are convinced that further advances are possible in the union field, even by confronting some of the difficulties. The working class harbors a deep hatred of fascism and it strongly hopes for the end of the dictatorship.

The dictatorship has unleashed the worst repression against the working class. It began by declaring the United Workers Central of Chile, CUTCh, illegal, and then it dismissed the most combative union leaders from the industries and sent them to concentration camps or expelled them. Many of these union leaders have been murdered. The dictatorship tore up the Labor Code, lowered the salary of young workers under 18 years of age by 75 percent, as well as of adults older than 55, broke the principle of equal pay for equal work, moved up the number of years for retirement, shortened from 6 to 3 months prenatal and postnatal leave, forbade petitions by the workers of the industrial and services sectors, avoided the copper workers statute that was sanctioned by the Allende government, denied the right to strike to the Chuquicamata workers and to those of other state-run enterprises, openly pilfered the social security and assistance funds, threw nearly one-third of the work force out of work, and has just granted some miserable bonuses or readjustments that do little to compensate for the rising prices, thus confirming the dictatorship's policy of continually shrinking wages and salaries.

All these actions implemented by the dictatorship have contributed to an unprecedented worsening of the living conditions of the workers, thus creating an objective condition favorable to their incorporation into the struggle for their most heartfelt demands and vital rights. The development of the workers struggle, the Communist militants, and the Communist leaders especially calls for taking into account that, whenever a decision to hold a stoppage is made, the central objective is to halt the productive activities for as long as possible. If there is an agreement among workers, we must go all out to expand that agreement, especially when it refers to a work stoppage. In the state-run companies, in the most important financial consortiums of the imperialists, in those of a generally strategic character, it is also possible to disrupt the day to day productive process by using methods that can keep workers from being dismissed by having them act on the sly, but conscious that damage is being inflicted on the dictatorship.

We have not yet been able to spread among the working class and to carry into the production centers a state of rebellion like the one that already exists in other sectors. The organization of the women and children of the workers is another form of contributing to the development of the struggle. Likewise, another thing that is interesting is the work that street cells can develop against the industries by mobilizing the people in neighborhoods to persuade the workers to halt activities on the days of protest or stoppage. Sometimes barricades can be erected to make access to industries difficult or transportation can be paralyzed so that the workers can justify their absence from work. This, too, is important to the development of the struggle. The important thing is to win the workers' minds. The campaign of systematic and forceful propaganda aimed the workers has a valuable role.

We want to stress our work among the coal workers, because we are behind in this work. However, there has been some advance. In the Lota employees union, Dominguez has been moved out of the presidency; and in the Lota and Coronel workers unions, the PCCh has consolidated its position. During the stoppage, acts of struggle were staged, mainly by women and the miners' children. There was not a total mobilization, but this can be achieved if the Regional Coal Committee and the Lota and Coronel party chapters make the decision to push the struggle ahead.

The prestige that the PCCh has gained in that area since the time of Recabarren has been passed from generation to generation and is part of the zone's history that stays alive in the memory of legendary leaders such as Sintos Leoncio Medel or in the heroic example of Isidoro Carrillo and others who have been persecuted by the dictatorship. That prestige was not lost during the repression by Gonzalez Videla, despite the fact that thousands of Communist miners were expelled from the zone and were replaced by illiterate and politically backward peasants who soon joined the ranks of the PCCh. Today, the coal workers side with the PCCh, and the conditions are favorable to give impetus to the struggle.

The development of the workers struggle being of utmost importance, we must also turn our attention to other sectors of the population that must contribute more effectively to ousting Pinochet. The students have distinguished themselves for their fighting attitude against the dictatorship and elections that have been held in the various universities demonstrate this attitude. The most overwhelming and historical triumph was scored in the University of Chile, where the students took back the leadership of the glorious Student Federation of Chile, FECh, which since the time it was created has marched with the workers, playing an outstanding role in the overthrow of the dictator Ibanez in 1931 and winning the university reform in 1968. With the electoral triumph in the University of Chile, the strength of the opposition, which swept away the progovernment position, has come to the fore.

This also demonstrates the strength of the joint leftist forces, especially the Communist Youth. The university students staged stoppages and other acts repudiating the government after the state of siege was imposed. Many of the student leaders of Santiago, Antofagasta, Concepcion, and other cities have been banished, expelled, or punished. But the regime cannot conceal or stop the powerful development of the student struggle.

The case at the Catholic University is also significant, because the government had to suspend the elections that were scheduled for mid-November 1984. The Catholic University students, in open defiance, decided to hold the elections and elect new leaders. We recognize the courage of this attitude, although the election could not be held because of the repression launched by the government. This same restlessness has spread among high school students, who have begun to press for the recovery of their organization from the tutelage of the dictatorship. There are some 700,000 high school students in the country, and they represent a strong contingent that can make a great contribution in the struggle to touch off a national political crisis that could lead the middle strata of the population to adopt a more active position against the dictatorship, thus precipitating events. The Communist Youth must be prepared to begin the coming school year with the struggle of the high school students.

The elections held in professional colleges, the SECh [Association of Chilean Writers], the associations affiliated with the SECh, and taxi and public transportation drivers unions show that the so-called middle strata of society is also raising its voice against the regime. The attitude of the medical, law, and journalism colleges, as well as others, during the stoppage proved that they are determined to struggle. The most active demonstration against the regime by these groups is perhaps their participation in banging pots and pans during the days of protest.

The dictatorship has closed the possibility of moving toward democracy through a peaceful process in such a way that even spokesmen who do not favor the use of violence as a legitimate form of popular struggle are expressing interest in launching a movement of civil disobedience, which obviously is not a peaceful position of reconciliation with the regime or of compliance with its laws and Constitution.

At its most recent plenum, the left pronounced itself in favor of a strategy of civil disobedience and rebellion aimed at paralyzing the country, thus proving that it is ungovernable by a hardline government, but not so under conditions of consensus and democratization. The former president of the Radical Party, Olaf Liendo, has recalled that the 1982 Radical Convention upheld the right to rebellion against oppression and pronounced itself in favor of civil disobedience until the country becomes totally ungovernable. A call for civil disobedience has also been made by Andres Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats.

The working class, the shantytown dwellers, and the students have given magnificent examples of civil disobedience by refusing to pay electricity and water bills, breaking the curfew, and repeatedly staging street scuffles. Our party has given more than sufficient demonstrations of the significance of civil disobedience. The entire country approves of the attitudes of Inzunza and Ortega, as well as of Largo Faria, Godoy, and Oziel Nunez. Inzunza and Ortega preferred to go underground rather than to be expelled from the country and the other three have gained the right to stay in the country. Civil disobedience may have fertile ground in the middle strata of the population, and the question now is how to translate words into deeds, doing it flexibly and broadly considering the policy of popular rebellion. Chilean professionals, students, intellectuals, employees, small businessmen, industrialists, and taxi drivers must develop a maximum of initiative to lead the middle strata into acts of civil disobedience at an increasing pace.

The PCCh backs the National Workers Command agreement to boycott the progovernment newspaper, such as EL MERCURIO and TERCERA DE LA HORA. We propose that the money saved be turned over to the National Command of Struggle for Democracy so that it can create other means of information. We would like to see the middle strata of the population creating traffic jams on the streets with heavy traffic and organizing pots and pans beatings in a more persistent way. There are a variety of initiatives that can be put into action with daring and creativity. We must ask the parties of the Democratic Alliance [AD] and the Socialist Bloc [SB] for greater participation in the organization and execution of the population's defense. The middle strata, with its family links and friendship, can and must play a greater role in the development of forms of propaganda directed at the Armed Forces and prepare the middle cadres of the Armed Forces for holding democratic positions.

At our national conference, in addition to assessing the work of the PCCh in some agricultural provinces and localities, it was concluded that we have not done enough in this area. The truth is that we have not made substantial progress in this area since then, except regarding the Mapuche people, among whom the ASMAPU [expansion unknown] organization keeps alive the fire of the struggle in defense of the Indian communities and the rights of the indigenous population. This plenum requests that the Political Commission submit a prompt analysis of the causes for the lack of progress in this area and the measures that can be adopted to ensure that progress. Later, the problem must be submitted to the PCCh. The regional committtes in the agricultural zones and the National Agricultural Commission must endeavor to bring about a turnaround in this regard. An important contribution can and must be made by the companeros who work in the El Surco Peasants Confederation and in other provincial and zonal organizations where the PCCh has influence. An equal contribution can and must be made by companeros who work in forestry activities and who are acquainted with the rural way of life.

According to the National Statistics Institute, the agricultural population totaled 16.8 percent of the country's population in June 1984. The official statistics do not provide data on the changes produced in the ownership of land, but this information can be found from other sources, such as the Christian Humanism Academy. In any event, it is well known that fascism has carried out a brutal agrarian counterreform and that it has changed the structure of agricultural production to meet the demands of its policy of producing for export, thus favoring those who supposedly enjoy the so-called comparative advantages. This has been associated with the greater development of rural capitalism under the control of the financial groups that have greatly moved in on the agrobusiness activities and on the distribution and commercialization of the agricultural products in both the internal and especially in the external markets.

This means that the specific weight of the agricultural proletariat has increased, and this should tell us that we have to give greater support to the El Surco Peasants Confederation and to the task commissioned by our national conference to consolidate the common action of all peasant federations. At the same time, we must keep in mind that the true peasant population not only constitutes the demographic majority but the massive elements of the agricultural production in their zone, as is the case in Coquimbo, Arauco, and other places.

Part VI

The Armed Forces Are Putting Themselves in an Untenable Position Before the People That History Will Never Justify.

Dear comrades: Something new is beginning to stir in the Armed Forces. There are signs that the people's struggle and the constant work of the PCCh and of other democratic forces is beginning to have effect. In the national stoppage, the party made a good experiment with the propaganda that was directed at the military personnel and at the military men via the mail, personally, or through phone calls.

In Valparaiso, the Directorate of the Retired and Mutual Fund Members held a meeting with the [word indistinct] of the First Naval Zone and submitted some ideas to him on the democratization of the Armed Forces, the return of the exiles, and increasing pensions. He promised to study these ideas. In the North Regional Committee, the peacefully striking plastic industry workers threw leaflets inside the BUIN [not further identified], causing a turmoil. They then met with the Carabineros prefect of Maipu, with whom they discussed their problems. In the capital, the artists and health workers distributed letters addressed to the military.

A report on the stoppage says that the shantytown dwellers threw stones at the soldiers who in the morning took positions in holes dug in the sand and that head of the patrol came out waving a white flag, asking to talk. He said that they were there to guard the gas deposit, not to act against the people. The people continued throwing stones, and the soldiers said that the people should not fight with them, but with the policemen. A dialogue then ensued, and they ended up on friendly terms and traded food. The soldiers did not act against the shantytown dwellers. In Nunoa and Macua, the women talked with the soldiers and asked them not to intervene.

This attitude was combined with a strong response against the repressive forces, especially the Carabineros. The guard posts in La Victoria and Santa Julia were assaulted by the masses.

In Valparaiso, some wives of Carabineros said that they were frightened by the situation, because of the rejection of their children by the civilian youth and because they were afraid that their husbands would not return home alive. These wives want this situation to be resolved quickly, and they complained about the economic situation.

A retired Army lieutenant said that the blackouts and the bombs work against the prestige of the Army leaders, because they have been proven unable to stop these actions. Moreover, he said that issuing orders from top to bottom is not all that easy, because the orders lose force as they reach the bottom. He added that the lower-ranking personnel are frightened and then proposed that the revolutionary offensive be stepped up.

This shows that uneasiness is growing in the middle and lower commands because of the economic situation. With all these examples, we want to demonstrate that the conditions exist for carrying on a more determined, daring, and forceful effort toward the Armed Forces, developing the policy of popular rebellion by all means. The whole PCCh is not aware of our ideas regarding the Armed Forces, and so it is necessary for the Central Committee to exert more control over our military policy so as to make it known. Otherwise, the party would not be able to develop a joint effort toward the Armed Forces. An element to guide this effort, and one which should be carefully studied, is the document entitled "For a Democratic and National Doctrine of the Armed Forces."

The question of the Armed Forces has become a matter of public discussion, of radio forums, of debates in newspapers and in academic circles. This is symptomatic of a phenomenom that we must encourage. The change of attitude in the Armed Forces will above all be the result of the mounting struggle by the people, of greater pressure by the masses, and of the creation of an untenable situation for the dictatorship. But there should be no doubt that this will be aided by the specific activity that the PCCh and the entire popular movement display to that effect.

Pinochet has gone ahead with this antinational, antidemocratic, and antipopular policy, so far with the unrestricted support of the Armed Forces. All the potential of the national defense transformed into a repressive and oppressive instrument against the nation's people has been put into motion for the benefit of the large domestic economic groups and imperialism, which have ruined the country. The base of this procedure has been the application in Chile of the national security doctrine that has led the Armed Forces to commit the most horrible crimes in the country's memory. The balance of these 11 years of dictatorship is pitiful, and it is only natural that its policy be opposed by the people. The most terrible repression is the other side of the big deals being transacted by large capital. The war doctrine against the Communists has been drafted, a war doctrine that is really against the people, against the poor, against the unemployed who want jobs, against the youth who struggle for their future, against all those who clamor for democracy and freedom, including all the democrats rallied in the Christian Democratic Party and the Catholic Church.

Bernardo O'Higgins conceived the defense of our national sovereignty as the fundamental mission of the Armed Forces, that is, the protection of the whole nation, its borders, its natural wealth, and its inhabitants. But the national security doctrine has changed the fundamental concept of the defense of national sovereignty into the defense of the interests of imperialism and the economic groups. To this effect, it has implemented the concept of internal war, and to carry this out, Pinochet and the high commanders have invested millions of dollars into the maintenance of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] and other repressive agencies, as well as to maintain a network of spies in the people's organizations.

The government's repressive apparatus carries out combined civilian-military operations in the shantytown in order to obtain information about potential enemies, as well as openly military operations to create an atmosphere of terror, and it conducts widespread repression.

This apparatus is well known for its use of savage torture, which end up in murder, disappearances, and outrages committed against people of different ideologies.

The military doctrine that advocates internal war can never bring about the unity of all Chileans so they can fulfill their common objectives, which are progress, peace, and democracy, because this internal war shows all the signs of being here to stay.

In its articles the illegal 1980 Constitution contains the essence of the national security doctrine. It endows Pinochet and his successors with the legal instruments necessary to continue their war against their own people. This is especially obvious in the rules and regulations that apply to the state of siege, the state of emergency, the state of upheaval, and so on, and in several articles that allow the dictator to act with absolute impunity against people, political parties, the press, the news media in general, labor unions, and social organizations and to use force to repress any legitimate protest.

This coercive power is made up of military institutions. Not all the military men are aware of the dark role they are playing. Pinochet, his generals, and the civilians who hold power are taking advantage of the discipline and respect for rank characteristics of the Armed Forces in order to carry out their anti-Chilean and antidemocratic policy.

By taking undue advantage of the order and the chain of command, the dictator has exercised absolute power surrounded by the sinister clique made up of the CNI, the corrupt generals, and the representatives of economic power groups and imperialism.

Pinochet wants to keep the Chileans under the military boot forever and to make civilians and military men irreconcilable enemies of each other. We Communists believe that neither civilians nor military men must allow this monstrosity to come to pass since it is contrary to the very foundations of our nation and the fountainhead of the Armed Forces; it is alien to our way of life and absolutely foreign to the concept of democracy.

We believe that the Armed Forces must have a new doctrine as soon as possible, a national doctrine that will guarantee democratic coexistence among Chileans. This implies, first of all, that Pinochet's dictatorship must cease and that the national security doctrine and its consequences must be eradicated.

The establishment of a new doctrine calls for the democratization of the Armed Forces. In this regard, the dictatorship tries very hard to distort the Communists' proposals, claiming that we oppose any hierarchical structure and advocate a rankless Armed Forces. It concludes by saying that we seek the destruction of the military institutions.

The truth is that what we mean by democratization is the integration of the Armed Forces into a democratic lifestyle. We want to link them with the people, pull them out of their reactionary and oppressive role, and turn them from enemies into friends of their fellow countrymen.

When we speak of democracy in the Armed Forces, we mean, for example, that the education that is given at the institutes, the plans and programs of these institutes, and especially the contents of these plans and programs should be in keeping with the democratic policy of the state. All Chileans must have equal opportunities to enter these institutes without any restrictions, be they economic, ideological, religious or, less still, social. Military education must be free of charge.

Furthermore, we advocate a series of rights: All persons in uniform should have the right to vote and participate in social and political organizations outside barracks and duty hours and in all public demonstrations that are not antidemocratic; the right to a decent standard of living; the right to equal opportunities for promotions according to set rules on promotions and postings; the lifting of restrictions enabling noncommissioned officers to become officers if they chose to do so; the right to total freedom to marry under the same conditions as civilians; the right to rest; the right to a fair workday during which the military men should fulfill only those duties for which they have been recruited and trained; the right to submit to their superiors their concerns and claims without this meaning a breach of the chain of command or military discipline.

We must struggle for a change of behavior in the Armed Forces. We must make them realize that if they continue to defend and support the current dictatorial and repressive regime, which has wreaked indiscriminate violence against all Chileans, they will follow an ignominous path toward their own moral decay and disintegration.

Starting with these ideas, the party as a whole must work to gain the support of the masses for a strong policy of rapprochement toward and pressure on the Armed Forces.

Part VII

The Most Outstanding International Factors Show That the Position of the Dictatorship Is Weakening

The goals of the imperialists, led by Reagan, to attain military supremacy over the socialists so as to dictate to the world at large are and will continue to be unattainable. The Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact have, at considerable cost to themselves, prevented a shift in the military balance between imperialism and socialism. Thus they have guaranteed peace.

Reagan and his NATO friends have missed the boat. The truth is that the NATO countries now have more missiles, but less security.

The failure of the warmongers' plans has created conditions appropriate for new arms reduction negotiations, which Reagan has to take into consideration under the pressure of the pacifist movement and of his own European allies.

The strengthening of peace fuels democratic and anti-imperialist struggles throughout the world. Detente will make things more difficult for Pinochet, and his war against the Communists will continue to lose more and more prestige daily.

In Latin America, the main tendencies that will prevail will be those of democracy and social progress. Reagan is trying hard to reverse these tendencies. Nowadays his main target is Central America and the Caribbean, especially the Nicaraguan people.

Recently he resumed provocations aimed at carrying out the much-prepared invasion, but he was forced to pull back his hands once again. The wave of international solidarity for Sandino's fatherland was such that the Yankee government had no choice but to deny its own intentions. This has not averted the danger because the imperialists are still carrying out their undercover operations and provocations.

In Chile, amid the struggle against the state of siege, Nicaragua's cause has not been forgotten, and despite the press censorship, the Chileans have become aware of the burning of U.S. flags in repudiation of Reagan's aggressions.

In Uruguay, elections have put an end to 11 years of military dictatorship. The results of those elections constitute a victory for all Uruguayan democratic forces, and particularly for the Broad Front, the Communist Party and the Uruguayan working class. This victory of the Uruguayan people has instilled new strength in the decision to fight for democracy in Chile and has left Pinochet even more isolated, along with the tyrant Stroessner, a situation which we must take advantage of to work for a change of attitude in the Armed Forces.

The struggle of the Chilean people gains more support throughout the world every day. The strength of the activities that Chilean exiles are carrying out abroad, their primary efforts to make Chile's true situation known and to obtain the intervention of governments and various organizations in defense those persecuted and in support of the struggle for democracy are very important, frequently decisive factors for bringing about the international isolation of the dictatorship.

Pinochet is unable to dispel the international repudiation of his regime. The Chilean exiles have acquired considerable moral standing in the eyes of the peoples because of the permanent pressure they are applying to gain admittance to their own country. All this is having widespread repercussions in Chile.

The Chilean people truly appreciate the firm and constant solidarity displayed by the Soviet Union, the GDR, Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Mongolia, Poland, and Yugoslavia, countries which are closely following Chilean developments, staunchly supporting our struggle, and criticizing the fascist regime at every opportunity.

The Task Is To Topple the Dictatorship

If we take into account: the state of mind of the masses; the combat willingness displayed during the great national protests, and particularly during the October strike and the protests staged on 27 and 28 November under the state of siege; the extreme misery befalling most of the population; the economic crisis besieging most working and productive sectors; the political crisis that grips the regime and the latter's international isolation; the signs of moral and political decay in the Armed Forces; the results of various elections in labor unions and student associations; and the acceptance and use which the masses make of violent means of struggle against repression, we can conclude that the situation in the country is ripe for revolutionary and democratic forces to move to a higher phase of struggle that could lead to the fall of the dictatorship.

In other words, a revolutionary situation is swiftly ripening because the basic conditions are present and developing rapidly, although some may be less evident than others.

The Political Commission, including those of its members currently in exile, has conducted an interesting exchange of opinions on this matter. We all agree that the main necessity is to make an objective assessment of the situation, to understand that the role of the party and the combative attitude of the masses have become key factors, and to simultaneously concentrate all available means on carrying out the main tasks capable of taking advantage of the current situation so as to worsen the crisis of the fascist regime and topple it.

We all know that Lenin teaches us that not every revolutionary situation leads to a revolution nor to the victory of the revolution if one does ensue. For a revolution to win, the existence of a revolutionary situation must be coupled with the ability of the working class and its allies to carry out strong actions capable of destroying the old regime.

In our case, to make the revolutionary situation lead to the toppling of the fascist dictatorship, and if possible, to an anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic revolution, we must do our best to tip the scales of power and prepare ourselves to cast the entire people into battle at the right time with every means and resource available, thus crowning the sustained and active onslaught against the fascist regime.

We must also bear in mind that Lenin does not necessarily link the revolutionary situation to a socialist revolution or the taking over of power by the proletariat. In his booklet "The Bankruptcy of the Second International," he outlines the signs characteristic of a revolutionary situation and states that situations of this type were present in Russia in 1905, in all the revolutionary epochs of the West, in 1960 in Germany, and as well as in Russia in 1859-1861 and 1879-1880, without leading to revolutions.

It is perfectly obvious that Lenin is mentioning historical periods during which there was no question of a proletarian revolution. It would seem to us, then, that there should be no mistaking our intentions as to the solution we are seeking or the type of power we want to succeed the fascist regime.

The main thing is to topple the fascist dictatorship, which is simply the terrorist power of capitalist and financial circles.

At the same time, the goal is to replace this power with a progressive democratic regime with socialist leanings. Should this fail to occur, let it not be because of lack of effort or foresight and if, as sometimes happens, the dictatorship is followed by a bourgeois regime of any given leaning, the onslaught will continue in the quest for in-depth changes, with the movement led by the Communist Party following an independent course of action in any case.

We can and must prepare ourselves for the final confrontation by expanding and improving the multifaceted struggle of the people; by engaging all forces in actions aimed at seeking the fulfillment of their most pressing needs; by making substantial progress in uniting the forces of the opposition; by displaying the combative capabilities of the workers who are employed at economically vital institutions; by strengthening the ties and joint actions with the urban and rural middle class; by carrying out a permanent ideological campaign among the Armed Forces, subjecting them to the pressure of the people trying to bring about a change of attitude; by firmly supporting the mechanisms of self-defense of the masses, expanding and improving their own forces, training them for various types of struggle; and by using increasingly more effective means of combat.

Thus, the need to prepare the people and the party for the successful accomplishment of what the communique of the national conference calls "the decisive step for putting an end to the fascist dictatorship and returning to democracy," has become the top priority, along with continuing the onslaught of the masses. Within this framework, it becomes indispensible for the party leadership to draw up a realistic plan for implementation at the right time, be it amid an uprising or a general rebellion of the people, in the course of a national strike or a day of protest that would paralyze the entire country. In other words, the objective is to step up the combative mobilization of the masses and the utilization of men, means, and organizations capable of using violence more often and more effectively than has been the case thus far.

In order to prepare all this in an orderly manner and better define the tasks that each party organization, cadre, and militant, will have to carry out both in the country and abroad, on the basis of an objective assessment of the prevailing situation, especially on the basis of the experience acquired by the masses and the path of struggle that they have blazed, it has become necessary to establish what is, in the opinion of the Communists, the most probable shape that the decisive clash between the people and dictatorship will take. We view it as an uprising or revolt of the masses involving the entire population, most of the political and social forces and, hopefully, that part of the Armed Forces opposed to the dictatorship.

The objective is to reach a state of generalized rebellion capable of paralyzing the country, with popular uprisings in the main cities, including decisive participation by the industrial proletariat, the students, the middle class, and the peasantry. These actions could be strengthened by effective blows capable of speeding up the political and moral collapse of the repressive forces. This process must culminate with the masses taking over the main political centers of the country.

Within this program, our main task will be to create and maintain a situation of total political and social mobilization that would disperse the repressive forces of the regime. The success of this endeavour will depend on our ability to tip the balance of power in our favor. The main factor in this balance of power is the participation of the masses. However, our ability to develop military strength is also bound to play a decisive role. Thus, we must pay special attention to the self-defense mechanisms of the masses, the Rodriguez' militia, our own forces, the arms which the people themselves can produce, and the neutralization of or change of attitude within the Armed Forces.

NICARAGUAN PEACE GROUP VISITS MOSCOW, MINSK

PM081421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guests From Nicaragua"]

[Text] A delegation from the Nicaraguan Peace Foundation headed by Cesar Vega, the foundation's deputy secretary general, was in the Soviet Union 26 February through 3 March at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Fund board. The delegation visited Moscow and Minsk, met with workers, students, and members of the public, paid a visit to the "Khatyn" memorial complex, and participated in solidarity rallies. There were conversations at the Soviet Peace Fund board and the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Latin American Peoples. During the visit, the delegation told the Soviet public about the courageous Nicaraguan people's struggle against the gangs of mercenaries paid and equipped by the CIA and described the Nicaraguan peace supporters' activity. The Nicaraguan visitors rated highly the principled position of the Soviet Union, which opposes Washington's course of unleashing a bloody war against the freedom-loving country, and expressed gratitude for Soviet people's multifaceted assistance to the Nicaraguan people.

SPECIAL CPSU CC PLENUM HELD AFTER CHERNENKO DEATH

PM121005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the CPSU Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- A special plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held on 11 March 1985.

On instruction of the Central Committee Politburo, the plenum was opened by Politburo member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

In connection with the death of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko the participants in the meeting honored the memory of Konstantin Chernenko by a minute of mournful silence.

The plenum noted that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people had suffered a grave loss. An outstanding party leader and statesman, a patriot and internationalist, a consistent champion of the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth has passed away.

Konstantin Chernenko devoted his entire life to the cause of the Leninist party and the interests of the Soviet people. Whatever post he was assigned by the party, he invariably fought with characteristic selflessness for translating the CPSU's policy into life.

Konstantin Chernenko paid much attention to the consistent implementation of the course toward perfecting developed socialism, resolving major tasks of economic and social development, raising the well-being and cultural level of the Soviet people, further enhancing the creative activity of the masses, improving ideological work, and strengthening discipline, law, and order.

Konstantin Chernenko made a great contribution to further developing all-around cooperation with fraternal countries of socialism, conducting socialist economic integration, and strengthening the positions of the socialist community. Under his leadership, the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems were firmly and consistently translated into life, a resolute rebuff was given to aggressive machinations of imperialism, and tireless struggle was waged for ending the imperialist-imposed arms race, for averting the threat of nuclear war, and for ensuring the reliable security of the peoples.

Konstantin Chernenko cherished as the apple of his eye the unity of our Communist Party, collective character of the activities of the Central Committee and its Politburo. He was always striving to ensure that the party work at all levels was a close-knit, well geared, and spirited organism. He considered the unity of thoughts and actions of the Communists as a token of all our successes, surmounting of the shortcomings, a token of the steady advance.

The plenum stressed that on these sorrowful days the Communists, the entire Soviet people are rallying even closer around the party's Central Commitee and its Politburo.

The Soviet people with full reason regard the party as the leading and guiding force of society and are fully determined to work selflessly for the realization of the Leninist domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU.

The plenum delegates expressed deep condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

The plenum considered the question of electing the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

On an instruction of the Politburo, a speech on this question was delivered by Politburo member Andrey Gromyko. He introduced a proposal to elect Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum unanimously elected Mikhail Gorbachev general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Then the plenum was addressed by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He expressed deep gratitude for the high trust placed in him by the CPSU Central Committee, and pointed out that he is well aware of how great is the responsibility connected with that.

Mikhail Gorbachev assured the CPSU Central Committee that he will do his utmost to faithfully serve our party, our people and that great Leninist cause, for the CPSU's program guidelines to be unswervingly implemented, for continuity to be ensured in the accomplishment of tasks to further strengthen the economic and defense might of the USSR, to raise the well-being of the Soviet people and to strengthen peace, and for the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to be persistently translated into life.

At that the Central Committee plenum ended its work.

Gorbachev Speech

PM121128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Speech by Comrade Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 11 March"]

[Text] Dear comrades: A grave sorrow has befallen all of us, and all our party and country. A true Leninist, an outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state, the international communist movement, a man of a sensitive heart and great organizing talent, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, has passed away.

Konstantin Ustinovich traveled a long and glorious journey. At each sector the party entrusted to him, his talent and his ability to work with people was revealed ever more fully. In the office of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko gave all his efforts and knowledge to the development of our country's economy, the growth of the people's well-being and culture, ensuring the homeland's security, and to maintaining and consolidating peace on earth.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko cherished as the apple of his eye the unity of our Communist Party and the collective nature of the activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo.

He always strove to ensure that at all levels the party acted as a cohesive, harmonious, and militant organism. He saw in the unity of thought and deeds of Communists the guarantee of all successes, and the surmounting of shortcomings, the guarantee of progressive advancement.

The strategic line formulated at the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, with the active participation of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, has been and remains unchanged. This is a line toward an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and toward perfecting all sides of life of society. It is a question of transforming the material-technical base of production. It is a question of perfecting the system of social relations, and first and foremost, economic relations. It is also a question of the development of man himself and the qualitative improvement of the material conditions of his life and work, and his spiritual aspect.

We are faced with striving to achieve a decisive turning point in switching the national economy onto a path of intensive development. We must, we are committed to, move to the most advanced scientific-technical positions in a short span of time and to a supreme world level in productivity of social labor. In order to tackle this task more successfully and more quickly we must continue to improve persistently the economic mechanism and the whole system of management. In proceeding along this path and selecting optimum decisions we must creatively apply the basic principles of socialist management, and this means steadily implementing the planned development of the economy, strengthening socialist ownership, broadening rights, enhancing the autonomy of enterprises, and increasing their interest in the end results of work. This means subordinating all economic development in the final analysis to the interests of people.

The party will undeviatingly pursue the social policy it has worked out: Everything in the name of man for the benefit of man; this programmed position of ours must be embodied with ever fuller and specific content.

It is obvious that an improvement in the living conditions of man must be based on his growing contribution to the common cause. Whenever there is deviation from this principle there is an inevitable violation of social justice, which is a most important factor in the unity and stability of a socialist society.

The party sees as one of the fundamental tasks of its domestic policy the further perfection and development of democracy and the whole system of socialist self-government [samoupravleniye] of the people. The tasks here are multifaceted. Quite a bit is being done in this respect. One has in mind here the enhancing of the role of the soviets, and the intensification of the work of the trade unions, the Komsomol, the people's control and labor collectives, but persistent work along the directions already earmarked and along new ones also lies ahead.

The deepening of socialist democracy is inseparably linked with enhancing people's social consciousness. The effectiveness of educative work is revealed above all in the way people participate in the tackling of problems big and small, and in the way in which they work and deal with shortcomings.

Enhancing the labor and social activeness of Soviet people, strengthening discipline, educating them in patriotism and internationalism: These are the important tasks of all ideological activity. Here resolute measures to further impose order and cleanse [ochishcheniye] our life of alien phenomena and any encroachments on the interests of society and its citizens, and consolidate socialist legality will continue to be taken.

We must continue to increase the publicity given to the work of party, administrative, state, and public organizations. Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that the state is as strong as the conscientiousness of the masses. Our practical life has fully confirmed this conclusion. The better informed people are, the more conscientiously they operate; the more actively they support the party and its plans and program objectives.

In the sphere of foreign policy our course is clear and consistent. It is a course of peace and progress. The first precept of the party and the state is to protect and strengthen in every way the fraternal friendship with our closest comrades-in-arms and allies, the countries of the great socialist community. We will do everything dependent upon us to broaden interaction with all the socialist states and to enhance the role and influence of socialism in world affairs.

We would like a serious improvement in relations with the PRC and consider that given reciprocation [vzaimnost] this is fully possible.

The Soviet Union has always supported the struggle of the peoples for liberation from the colonial yoke and today, too, our sympathies are on the side of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that are following the path of strengthening their independence and social renewal. To us they are friends and partners in the struggle for lasting peace, and better, just relations between the peoples.

As regards relations with the capitalist states, I want to say the following: We will firmly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union will always respond to goodwill with goodwill, and to trust with trust, but everyone must know that we will never waive the interests of the motherland and its allies.

We value the successes of detente achieved in the seventies and are prepared to participate in a continuation of the process of establishing peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation between states, on principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in internal affairs. New steps in this direction could fittingly mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

Never before has such a frightful threat loomed over mankind as in our day. The only sensible way out of the present situation is an accord between the forces opposed to each other on the immediate cessation of the arms race, primarily the nuclear race, and the nonallowance of it in space; an accord on an honest and equal basis, without attempts to outplay the other side and dictate its conditions to it; an accord that will help us all to move forward toward the desired goal: the full destruction and banning forever of nuclear weapons, and the full elimination of the threat of nuclear war. We are firmly convinced of this.

The negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States will begin tomorrow in Geneva. The approach of the Soviet Union to these negotiations is well known. I can only confirm yet again: We are not striving to achieve unilateral advantages over the United States or over the NATO countries, or for military superiority over them. We want a termination to the arms race and not a continuation of it, and thus we are proposing to freeze nuclear arsenals, to cease the further deployment of missiles. We want a real and major cutback in the armaments that have been stockpiled, and not the creation of more and more weapons systems, in space or on earth. One would like our partners in the Geneva negotiations to understand the position of the Soviet Union and to reciprocate. Then an agreement would be possible, and the peoples of the world would breathe a sigh of relief.

The CPSU is a party with an international outlook.

The people who share our views abroad can be certain that in the struggle for peace and social progress Lenin's party as always will be cooperating closely with the fraternal communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and will advocate the unity and active interaction of all revolutionary forces.

Comrades, the solution of the complicated tasks facing us presupposes the further strengthening of the party, the raising of its organizing and guiding role. The CPSU has always proceeded and still proceeds from the Leninist thought that a principled policy is the only correct policy. This policy, elaborated collectively, will be implemented consistently and steadfastly. The party is precisely the force that is able to take account of the interests of all classes and social groups, all the nations and ethnic groups of the country, to unite them into a cohesive whole, and to direct the people's energy into the joint channel of communist creation.

The party's policy has been and will continue to be directed at strengthening the alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, at the steadfast strengthening of the friendship among the peoples of our great multinational power.

The party will continue to develop in every way the creative initiative of young people, to show concern for improving women's working and living conditions, for the needs and requirements of war and labor veterans.

In a complicated international situation it is important now as never before to maintain the defense potential of our socialist homeland at such a level that potential aggressors will know well that any encroachment on the security of the Land of the Soviets and its allies, on the peaceful life of the Soviet people, will be met with a shattering retaliatory blow. Our glorious Armed Forces will continue to have at their disposal everything necessary for this.

At present extensive preparations are under way for the 27th CPSU Congress. It will discuss the new edition of the party's program and will define the prospects for the country's development in the next 5-year plan period and until the year 2000. The time demands strenuous, creative work by all the party organizations from top to bottom. In all sectors, everywhere, Communists must be an example of the fulfillment of civic duty and conscientious work for the welfare of society, and must establish everywhere the Leninist style in work. This relates primarily to the party cadres and the party and state leaders. The party will unswervingly pursue the course of intensifying exactingness and enhancing responsibility for the entrusted matters.

Following the conclusion of the plenum, its members, obkom first secretaries, and all its participants will go to their posts to set about their business with new energy. There is no small amount to be done. Above all, we must successfully complete the work to fulfill the current year's plans for socioeconomic development and thus ensure a confident start to the next 5-year plan. The severe winter has rather slowed down the realization of the plan tasks in a number of oblasts and a number of sectors. That means we must now rally together, mobilize reserves, and exert all our strength in order to make up for what has not been done and reach the outlined targets by the end of the year.

Comrades, we are feeling even more sharply at the moment how powerful and monolithic the ranks of the Communists are, how united and unified our Soviet people are. At the recent elections the Soviet people again expressed unanimous support for the course of our party and state. This support inspires us and places commitments on us

Today the Central Committee plenum placed on me the complex and great obligations of the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary. I fully understand how great the trust shown in me is and how great the responsibility connected with this.

In the work ahead I am counting on the support and active help of the Politburo members, candidate members, and the Central Committee secretaries, and the party's Central Committee as a whole. Your multifaceted experience is the essence of our people's historical experience. I promise you, comrades, that I shall make every effort in order to faithfully serve our party, our people, and the great Leninist cause.

Allow me to express the conviction that, moving toward the 27th CPSU Congress, the party and people united around the Central Committee will do everything to make our Soviet homeland even more rich and powerful and to unleash more compeletely the creative strength of socialism.

FURTHER REPORTS ON CHERNENKO BURIAL, LYING-IN-STATE

Time of Burial Announced

LD120709 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 12 Mar 85

["From Commission for Organisation of the Funeral of Konstantin Chernenko" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow March 22 TASS -- The commission announces that in accordance with a resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on Mourning in the Country, on the day of the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko on March 13, 1985, at the moment his body is lowered into the grave at 1:40 p.m. Moscow time [1040 GMT], artillery salvoes shall be fired in Moscow, the capitals of the union republics, the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, the Hero Fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuibyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostock and Krasnoyarsk.

Simultaneously, all the enterprises and organisations throughout the territory of the Soviet Union, with the exception of enterprises with a continuous production cycle, shall stop work for five minutes; a three-minute salute shall be sounded by hooters at factories, plants, railways and sea and river ships.

Leaders Pay Last Respects

LD111950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Text] The whole country and the capital is in mourning. The Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions is in a setting of mourning. The demise of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, left a deep ache in the heart of every Soviet person.

Participants in the CPSU Central Committee plenum have come to pay their last respects to the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Near the coffin are: Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

In mournful silence the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state paid tribute to the memory of this outstanding party and state figure, patriot and internationalist, and consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth.

The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state approach the relatives and nearest and dearest of the deceased. They express their profound condolences to them. [solemn music heard throughout report]

TV Shows Lying-in State

LD121120 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0930 GMT on 12 March in the "Novosti" newscast carries a 5-minute video report showing Soviet leaders paying their respects at Chernenko's lying-in-state in Moscow's House of Unions.

The opening scene is of the outside of the building, showing a large picture of Chernenko on a red background edged with black, then the public filing past the coffin inside, alternating with shots of Chernenko's medals, wreaths, and those forming the honor guards, said to be changing every 3 minutes. The various honor guards shown include writer Georgiy Markov, KGB First Deputy Chairman Army General Tsinev, and KGB Deputy Chairman Army General Matrosov.

Members of the diplomatic corps are shown paying their respects.

At 1200, the announcer says, the leaders arrive. The leaders are shown initially in small groups at different positions relative to the coffin, in the following order from left to right:

First group shown: Romanov, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev;

Next group shown: Solomentsev, Vorotnikov, Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Aliyev;

Next group shown: Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kuznetsov;

Last group shown: Zimyanin, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Kapitonov, Shevardnadze, Ligachev.

Gorbachev then leads them in a single line. The following final order of officials, standing, from left to right on screen is: Ligachev, Kapitonov, Shevardnadze, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, Zimyanin, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Grobachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Vorotnikov, Aliyev.

Gorbachev then leads them to greet Chernenko's relatives. Gorbachev speaks to and shakes hands with Mrs Chernenko, another woman on her left, and an Army officer next on the left; then three other women and two men on Mrs Chernenko's right. Only Tikhonov and Gromyko are then show, in medium shot, greeting the relatives. The report ends with another brief shot of the public filing past the bier.

Working People Pay Respects

LD121028 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The Soviet Union is in deep mourning over the death of Konstantin Chernenko, the outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At 10 hours A.M. on March 12, the working people were admitted to the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, where the body lies in state, to pay their last homage to Konstantin Chernenko. The Hall of Columns is draped with black.

Banners over the head of the bier are lowered. Soviet Army soldiers are standing guard at the coffin.

At noon members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, members and alternate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU came to the hall to pay their last respects to Konstantin Chernenko. In mournful silence they paid tribute to the memory of the outstanding party and state leader, a patriot and internationalist, a consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth.

In the guard of honour at the coffin are Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev, Geydar Aliyev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Dinmukhamed Kunayev, Grigoriy Romanov, Mikhail Solomentsev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Viktor Chebrikov, Eduard Shevardnadze, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Yegor Ligachev, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Rychkov.

Then the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state go to Konstantin Chernenko's relatives to express their profound condolences.

Thousands and thousands of people -- representatives of different generations, working people of Moscow City and region -- pass through the Hall of Columns in an unending stream.

PRAVDA NOTES WORLD REACTION TO CHERNENKO'S DEATH

PM121156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS roundup dated 11 March: "The World Mourns"]

[Text] It is with profound sorrow that the world has learned the news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Heads of states and governments, outstanding politicians and public figures, leaders of political parties, and the mass media of various countries have expressed profound condolences on the heavy loss. It is pointed out that an outstanding party and state figure, a patriot and internationalist, and a consistent fighter for the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth has departed this life.

Foreign television, radio, and news agencies emphasize the monolithic cohesion of the entire Soviet people around the party's Central Committee and its Leninist Politburo at this sorrowful hour. Commenting extensively on the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers appeal to the Communist Party and the Soviet people and the speech of M.S. Gorbachev, unanimously elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum, the mass media write: The CPSU and the Soviet state have done and are doing everything possible and necessary to strengthen the socialist community, to consolidate socialism's positions in the world arena, to prevent nuclear catastrophe, and to ensure lasting peace.

Addressing an extraordinary session of the SED Central Committee Politburo, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, highly evaluated K.U. Chernenko's life and activity for the good of peace and socialism and his services as an outstanding leader of the international communist and workers movement. The GDR leader emphasized K.U. Chernenko's significant contribution to strengthening the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the SED and between the USSR and the GDR.

In connection with K.U. Chernenko's death the state flags of the CSSR and the USSR are lowered to half-mast on Czechoslovak territory and mourning banners were flown. The CSSR Government has proclaimed state mourning for the day of K.U. Chernenko's funeral.

The MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, and the Mongolian Council of Ministers informed the party and the Mongolian people of K.U. Chernenko's death with profound sorrow. The bright image of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, indefatigable fighter for the cause of communism and peace, loyal Marxist-Leninist, and close friend of our people, will remain in the hearts of the Mongolian people forever, an announcement broadcast on Mongolian national radio states.

In connection with the Soviet leader's death the sky-blue flags have been lowered to half-mast over Geneva's Palais des Nations and the buildings of the international UN organizations there. Interrupting the session of the International Conference on the Emergency in Africa, its chairman, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, made a statement expressing vary profound condolences and sympathy with the Soviet Government and people in connection with the heavy loss which, together with them, the entire world community is suffering. K.U. Chernenko, the speaker said, was profoundly and sincerely devoted to the cause of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples and always displayed a tremendous interest in the peaceful solution of disputed problems. Delegations from individual countries and representatives of regional groups also expressed condolences. At J. Perez de Cuellar's suggestion the conference participants stood to honor the memory of the outstanding Soviet state figure with a minute's silence.

The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe devoted a special session to the memory of K.U. Chernenko. On behalf of the conference participants representatives of Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Yugoslavia, France, Italy, and the United States expressed profound condolences to the Soviet Government and people in connection with the loss that has befallen them.

In conducting the Soviet Union's foreign policy, Finnish President M. Koivisto stated on radio and television, K.U. Chernenko focused main attention on resolving the most important problems of the day: eliminating the threat posed by mass destruction weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. All his activity was aimed at securing the relaxation of international tension and achieving mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among peoples.

In relations with the Soviet Union, Finland will continue to pursue a policy of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Unoin and Finland, M. Koivisto stressed.

In connection with K.U. Chernenko's death, official mourning has been declared as of 12 March in India. As the UNI agency reports, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has decided to travel to Moscow to take part in the funeral.

"The FRG Government heard with grief the news of the death of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," an official spokesman of the FRG Government stated at a press conference. He announced that Chancellor H. Kohl will take part in the funeral ceremony in Moscow.

"In the person of K.U. Chernenko our party has lost a good friend and our people have lost a impassioned fighter for peaceful and good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG," Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communists Party, stressed at a mourning meeting of the Party Board in Duesseldorf.

He highly appraised the Soviet leader's merits and gave an assurance that FRG Communists will continue to do everything to make their own contribution to securing peace and preventing the outbreak of a war stemming from FRG territory.

Reporting K.U. Chernenko's death, UPI notes the Soviet leader's contribution to the struggle for peace. "In his appeals to antiwar organizations and in letters and articles he stressed the need to secure an agreement in the nuclear arms limitation sphere," UPI points out.

At the same time the Soviet leader resolutely criticized the "star wars" program elaborated by the Reagan administration and condemned the West's attempts to block Soviet peace initiatives by militarizing space.

MINISTRIES, ORGANIZATIONS OFFER CONDOLENCES

Foreign Ministry

PM121308 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Condolences "From the USSR Foreign Ministry" under the general heading "The Soviet People's Profound Sorrow"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, the Party Committee, and the entire collective of the USSR Foreign Ministry and its institutions abroad along with our party and the Soviet people are deeply saddened at the heavy loss, the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement.

The name of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, a staunch fighter for communist ideals and peace who made an immense contribution to the development and consistent implementation of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, will remain forever in the memory of Soviet people and all progressive mankind.

Konstantin Ustinovich also played a great role in the profound interpretation of the path our society is taking in the cause of improving developed socialism and in the struggle for the purity of party ranks and the development and assertion of the Leninist style in party and state work.

In the tense present-day international situation, Communists and all workers in the Soviet diplomatic service rallied around the beloved Communist Party, assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that they will continue to devote their efforts and knowledge to unswervingly implementing the party's Leninist foreign policy course defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums, to strengthening in every possible way the Soviet Union's positions and prestige in the international arena, and to fulfilling the new targets of the party and government.

Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Communist Party's tried and tested leadership our people will achieve new historic successes in building communism and in the struggle to remove the threat of war and strengthen peace.

The USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, the USSR Foreign Ministry Party Committee

Armed Forces, Defense Ministry

PM121300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[Condolences "From the Soviet Armed Forces" under the general heading "The Soviet People's Profound Sorrow"]

[Text] Soviet Army and Navy personnel, together with the whole Soviet people, are seized by profound sorrow in connection with the grave loss that has befallen the party and country -- the death of Konstarin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

The solution of many topical questions of the country's economic and social development, the formulation of the principled foundations of the party's domestic and foreign policy, and tireless struggle for peace and the peoples' security are inseparably linked with the name of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a considerable contribution to the further strengthening of our state's defense capability, the enhancement the combat readiness of troops and naval forces, and the cause of the ideological tempering of the motherland's armed defenders.

In these sorrowful days the USSR Armed Forces dip their battle standards before the cherished memory of K.U. Chernenko and are rallying even more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. Soviet servicemen, aware that under the conditions of the prevailing war danger the Army's and Navy's high vigilance and combat readiness are necessary more than ever before, will do everything to continue to perform with honor their constitutional duty to defend the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor.

For Army and Navy servicemen Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's life and work will remain forever an example of selfless service to the socialist motherland, the Soviet people, and the ideals of communism.

The USSR Defense Ministry, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Administration.

Party, State, Public Bodies

LD112306 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. receive messages of condolences from party, state, public organizations and work collectives in conjunction with Konstantin Chernenko's death.

Muscovites, just as all Soviet people, link with the name of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko the drafting and forming of fundamental guidelines for perfecting developed socialism, the political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, major successes in its realization, says a message of condolences from Communists and working people of the city of Moscow.

The diverse activities of Konstantin Chernenko in all party and state posts was always permeated with invariable concern for implementing the behests of the great Lenin, developing the economic and cultural potential and defense might of the Land of the Soviets, steadily improving the people's well-being, consolidating peace and security on this planet, promoting cooperation and friendship among all nations.

The entire life of Konstantin Chernenko, outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, ardent patriot of the socialist motherland and internationalist, active fighter for peace, for the triumph of the ideals of communism was devoted to the cause of the party and the people, says a message of condolences from Communists and working people of the Russian Federation.

On these mournful days the Communists, the working people of the Soviet Ukraine are rallying closer round the spirited vanguard of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee. They will do everything to implement the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, to realize the immortal behests of Lenin to which Konstantin Chernenko devoted his entire life, stresses a message of condolences from Communists and working people of the Ukraine.

On behalf of 136 million members of Soviet trade unions the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) expressed deep sorrow of all working people of the country in connection with the death of the outstanding figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, international communist and working class movement.

Meetings of mourning were held at plants and factories, at scientific institutions and cultural establishments throughout the country Monday evening. Speaking of the grievous loss, the participants in the meetings declared the readiness to rally their ranks still closer around the Leninist Central Committee, the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU so as to carry on with the great cause of Lenin to which Konstantin Chernenko devoted his entire bright life.

Academy of Sciences

LD112310 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- It is with profound grief that Soviet scientists received the news about the death of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Konstantin Chernenko, says a message of condolences from the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Konstantin Chernenko's report at the June (1983) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on Problems of Ideological work, the innovative theoretical article "To the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism" and other statements contain fundamentally new ideas on problems of perfecting developed socialism and forming the new man.

In the post of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Konstantin Chernenko devoted much attention to further development of science in our country. For the outstanding contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory he was awarded the Gold Medal of Karl Marx, the highest award of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in the field of social sciences.

We, scientists, highly value the contribution made by Konstantin Chernenko to the formation and pursuit of the peaceful foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. and his tireless work to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe.

Soviet scientists regard their civic duty in directing their entire knowledge at accelerating the scientific and technical progress and prefecting developed socialist society, rallying even closer round the Leninist party and its Central Committee says the message from the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Writers Union

LD120724 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 12 TASS -- The writers of the multinational Land of the Soviets learned with deep sorrow about the demise of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, it is said in condolences of the Board of the Union of Writers of the USSR.

Konstantin Chernenko will remain in the grateful memory of the writers as the man of utter selfless devotion to the party and the Soviet people, as the leader who profoundly understood the course and prospects of socio-economic, intellectual, cultural and moral development of society, the interests of the present-day working class, peasantry, toiling intelligentsia of our country. He was a great friend of workers in Soviet artistic culture and repeatedly noted the indispensable, ever-growing role of literature and art in communist education of the working people. Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the jubilee plenary meeting of the Board of Writers' Union of the USSR is a striking example of Marxist-Leninist analysis of links of literature and art with the life of the Soviet people, with the policy of the Communist Party. That speech determined the most important tasks facing socialist realism artists.

Konstantin Chernenko had noted that fidelity to the truth of life, fidelity to lofty socialist ideals was the indispensable condition of the party spirit and national character of our art.

In the party's ideas, its guidance the Soviet writers see a very important guideline for their work. An earnest of their creative successes. [sentence as received] We highly appreciate our society's firm atmosphere of confidence of the party and the people in art workers, careful attitude to the intellectuals, to the talent as the national asset. We, the Soviet writers, shall continue devoting our enthusiasm, all our creative endeavours to the cause of communist education, active participation in implementation of the great creative tasks that were set by our own Communist Party.

Great is the bitterness of the loss. At one with all the Soviet people the writers are bringing closer their ranks around their own Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, stresses the Board of the Writers' Union of the USSR.

WORLD LEADERS, GOVERNMENTS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES

UN's Perez de Cuellar

LD111953 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 11 TASS -- U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is currently here, has issued a statement expressing the deepest condolences to and sympathy with the Soviet Government and the people over the death of Konstantin Chernenko. Together with Soviet people, he said, the entire world community feels keenly the grave loss.

Konstantin Chernenko was deeply and sincerely devoted to the cause of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples and always showed an immense interest in a peaceful solution to contentious problems.

Flags have been lowered to half-mast at the Geneva Palace of Nations and the buildings of the international organizations of the UNO. The participants in the current international conference here on the emergency situation in Africa honoured the memory of the outstanding state leader by a minute of silence.

UN Security Council

LD112353 Moscow TASS in English 2327 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] New York March 12 TASS -- At its meeting Monday the United Nations Security Council observed a minute of silence in memory of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Blez Rabetafiqa (Madagascar), president of the Security Council, on behalf of the council of members expressed deep condolences to the Soviet Government and the people, the family and relatives in conjunction with the loss. He said that Konstantin Chernenko was one of the outstanding statesmen of the present time, deeply committed to the cause of peace and international security, termination of the arms race and elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

Other United Nations bodies observed at today's meetings a minute of silence to honor the memory of K.U. Chernenko.

As a sign of mourning the flag of the United Nations is flying at half-mast in front of the U.N. Headquarters.

BCP Central Committee

AU112143 Sofia BTA in English 2135 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- "With the death of Mr. Konstantin Chernenko the Bulgarian Communists, the Bulgarian people lost a faithful friend and ardent champion of realizing the joint course of the BCP and the CPSU towards all-round cooperation and getting closer between Bulgaria and the USSR and of the constant flowering of the undestructible Bulgaria-Soviet friendship", the telegram of condolences of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria to the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR in connection with the demise of Konstantin Chernenko reads.

We render homage to the life and work of the eminent figure of the Leninist Communist Party, of the Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement, to the staunch champion of the triumph of communism, of lasting peace and the social progress of mankind.

The telegram stresses that in the person of Konstantin Chernenko, the BCP, the Bulgarian workers saw an example of a leader of the Leninist type who devoted his knowledge and experience, strength and talent to the victory of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, to the construction and perfecting of the advanced socialist society in the Soviet Union and to the happiness and prosperity of the heroic Soviet people.

The telegram stresses Konstantin Chernenko's contribution to raising the socialist economic integration to a new, higher stage, and to consolidating the unity and the strength of the socialist community.

"All progressive mankind will with gratitude remember Konstantin Chernenko as a selfless champion of stopping the arms race and of disarmament, of the preservation and consolidation of detente, of peace and security, of cooperation based on equal rights between on countries on our planet" the telegram reads.

"Together with you, dear Soviet brothers and sisters", the telegram reads in conclusion, "we mourn the great loss and we express our firm resolution to continue to pursue the common course towards the complete victory of the communist ideal. [no end quotation marks as received]

CSSR Party, State

LD111752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the republic, and the Government of the CSSR have sent the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers a telegram of condolences on the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text is as follows:

Dear comrades, we received with profound grief the news of the death of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the highest representative of the CPSU and Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and outstanding figure in the international communist and workers' movement, and Three Times Hero of Socialist Labor of the Soviet Union.

On behalf of Czechoslovak Communists and all Czechoslovak people, we express our deepest sympathy to you, to all Soviet Communists, and to the fraternal Soviet people. In the person of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko the CPSU and the Soviet people have lost an important party and state representative, a true Marxist-Leninist, a patriot and internationalist fully committed to the cause of the party and the Soviet homeland, and a resolute fighter for the peaceful life of nations.

The life of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, devoted to the disinterested service of the interests of his country and its people, was indivisibly linked for more than half a century with the struggle of the CPSU for the victory of socialism, peace and progress. Through his activity in senior and supreme party and state posts he achieved great merit in building an developing socialist society in the Soviet Union.

Under the leadership of Comrade Chernenko, Soviet Communists and the Soviet people achieved important successes in their creative construction work, in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and in perfecting developed socialism. Through his theoretical and organizational activity, Comrade Chernenko made an important contribution to deepening the understanding of the inexorable laws [zakonitosti] of the current stage of development of socialist society. The contribution of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to improving the current complex international situation was great. The immense effort exerted by the Soviet Union in implementing its principled peaceful foreign policy in the struggle to preserve world peace and to avert the threat of nuclear war is winning great recognition from democratic and progressive forces the world over. This peace effort of the Soviet Union also has the full support of all the Czechoslovak people.

We highly value the personal merit of Comrade Chernenko in promoting cooperation and consolidating the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and also of the international communist and workers' movement.

In the person of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko there departs a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia and of our people, who devoted great attention to the development of all-around relations between our communist parties and the peoples of both our countries. For his merit in consolidating Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between the CSSR and the USSR, he was awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald.

Throughout our country we are sharing, dear comrades, in the deep grief of you and of the fraternal Soviet people.

We assure you that we will exert every effort to further consolidate the fraternal bonds between our parties, countries, and peoples for the victory of the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

GDR Party, State Leaders

LD111541 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin 11 Mar (ADN) -- The text of the letter of condolences of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers to the CPSU Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium is as follows:

Dear Comrades,

We were deeply moved to receive the painful news of the passing away of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR assure the CPSU and all the Soviet people of their true sympathy.

Our fraternal Soviet party, the Soviet people, the international communist and workers' movement have lost in Comrade Konstantin Chernenko an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, a consistent internationalist, and a fiery fighter for socialism and peace. We mourn for a true friend who distinguished himself significantly in strengthening and deepening fraternal relations between our parties, states, and people. We will always remember him as a communist who was guided in all his thoughts and deeds by the cause of Lenin.

His whole life and his devoted activity, whether in the Leninist Komsomol, as a combatant of the Red Army, or in leading functions in the CPSU and the Soviet state were always linked in the closest way with the struggle of the party of Lenin for the consolidation of Soviet power, its secure defense, and with its concern for the welfare of the working people. His work to creatively apply Marxism-Leninism is not forgotten.

Under the leadership of the CPSU, whose great political, ideological, and organizational activity he controlled since February 1984, the Soviet people made further progress in successfully realizing the resolutions of the 26th party congress, perfecting the advanced socialist society, intensifying the economy, and strengthening the defensive capability of the Soviet Union.

With his unerring commitment to world peace, against the dangerous policy of confrontation of imperialism, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko acquired great international authority. Numerous international initiatives linked with his name demonstrate the USSR's steadfast willingness for understanding. The GDR citizens completely support the position of the Soviet people, which is marked by difficult historical experience, to do everything to save humanity from a nuclear inferno. Konstantin Chernenko's warning on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation to counter the warmongers before a war breaks out remains for us an obligation to redouble the struggle for the preservation of peace for the present and future generations.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko devoted all his energy to the constant strengthening of the socialist family of peoples and the community of fraternally allied states. The all-around cooperation between the GDR and the USSR was purposefully developed in accordance with the friendship treaty signed on 7 October 1975. The proven militant alliance of the SED and the CPSU was forged more strongly, and our peoples move unerringly on the path of strengthening socialism and securing peace.

The members of the SED, the people of the GDR, bow deeply before the dear departed. We will not forget his life and his struggle.

Hungarian Party, State Leaders

LD111551 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi, and Gyorgy Lazar have expressed their condolences in a telegram sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers on the death of Konstantin Chernenko. We now quote the telegram:

The MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers, our entire nation, have learned with deep shock of the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We convey our deepest condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, the fraternal Soviet people and the family of the deceased. We share in their deep mourning.

The Soviet people, the international communist and workers movement, and progressive mankind have suffered a great loss. Comrade Chernenko, with his responsible and self-sacrificing activities at the head of the CPSU and the Soviet state, contributed during his whole life with success to the realization of the Leninist policy of the CPSU, and to the formulation and implementation of the tasks aimed at perfecting the developed socialist society.

In the person of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko we are also mourning the consistent internationalist who gained great merit in the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, in the realization of our common ideas, and in the advancement of the causes of communism and peace.

We greatly appreciate the attention and care Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devoted to the deepenging of our parties' internationalist ties, to the fostering of the unbreakable friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and to the development of their multifaceted cooperation.

The MSZMP and our entire nation sympathize in this hour of grief with the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people. Remaining faithful to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, we continue to safeguard and carefully foster the friendship between our countries and our peoples and will continue to do everything in the interest of the further development of our fruitful cooperation, to the benefit of our peoples, world peace and international security.

It is our conviction that the CPSU will continue in the future its unbroken progress on the Leninist path, and that it will serve with all its strength the causes of socialism, social progress and peace, for which our true comrade and friend, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, worked tirelessly during his entire life, the telegram of condolences from the Hungarian leaders says.

Poland's Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD111820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] In connection with the death of Konstantin Chernenko, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski addressed a telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers.

Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, the telegram reads, fought indefatigably for peace and international security, made a generally recognized contribution toward the struggle for protecting the human race from the threat of atomic annihilation, and his disarmament initiatives met with respect and appreaction in the whole world.

Yugoslavia's Sukrija

LD111628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the death of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the CPSU Central Committee the following telegram:

"Dear comrades: With deep regret we received the news about the death of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the LCY Committee, all the Communists and working people of our country, and my own, I extend the expressions of the deepest condolences to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the CPSU Central Committee, and all the Soviet Communists, working class, and nations and nationalities of the USSR.

"By the death of Comrade Chernenko the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union and the Soviet party and state have lost their top leader and a tireless fighter for the further socialist development of the USSR and peace and cooperation in the world.

"Comrade Konstantin Chernenko had been the head of the Soviet party and state in the very important period in which important decisions were being made on the further development of Soviet society, the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the new revision of the CPSU program. As the most eminent party and state leader, he made a significant contribution to this.

"We greatly appreciated the commitment of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko to the development of wide-ranging relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries on the well-known and mutually established principles, in the permanent interest of our peoples and countries.

"We will always cherish the memory of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko.

"We beg you to extend our most sincere condolences to the family of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko."

Yugoslavia's Djuranovic

LD111904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG) On the occasion of the death of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram reads:

"The SFRY Presidency received with grief the news about the death of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The friendly peoples of the Soviet Union suffered a great loss with the death of Konstantin Chernenko. While carrying out the responsible duties of the eminent leader of the Soviet state and party, among which are the duties of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU, for a long time, Konstantin Chernenko greatly contributed to the socialist development and general progress of his country, which will remain forever in the memory of Soviet people. We will remember Konstantin Chernenko as the statesman who actively worked in favor of preserving peace. At a time when negotiations about a large number of basic problems concerning the present-day world, especially halting the arms race, reached a crisis caused by distrust, he greatly contributed to efforts to establish an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation, much needed for the safe and tranquil development of all countries and peoples.

"The SFRY Presidency highly appreciates Konstantin Chernenko's contribution to the constant development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation, based on equality between our two countries on mutually established principles, which are the guarantee of the friendship of our peoples, and which express their long-lasting interests and contributes to peace, the development of socialism and world progress.

"On behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency and myself, I extend expressions of our deepest condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of Konstantin Chernenko's death. I beg you to convey to Konstantin Chernenko's family these expressions of our most sincere sympathy with them in their grief."

PRC President, NPC Chairman

OW111926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leaders today expressed their condolences to the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people on the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

In a message to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Chinese President Li Xiannian and Chairman Peng Zhen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] asked it to convey their sympthy and mourning to Chernenko's family.

The message said "during his tenure of office as the supreme leader of the party and the state, President Chernenko had worked effectively in many fields in the interest of the Soviet state and the people. His death is a great loss to the Soviet people."

The message recalls that "President Chernenko had expresed more than once the hope for the development of relations with China." In the past year or more, it says, "Sino-Soviet relations in many fields have improved thanks to the efforts made by both sides."

The message ends by saying, "the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the relations between the two countries will develop further."

SRV Party, Government

OW111850 Hanoi VNA in English 1827 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 11 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, today sent a joint message of condolences to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union over the demise of Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The message reads in full as follows:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the entire Communists and people of Vietnam learn with profound grief of the death of Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

An outstanding activist of the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union, Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko has made great contributions to the charting and implementation of Leninist internal and external policies aimed at developing economy and culture and consolidating national defense of the Soviet Union, and strengthening the unity and solidarity among the countries in the socialist community and within the international communist and workers movements, and to the struggle for world peace and international security.

The death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a great loss not only to the party, state and people of the Soviet Union, but also to the whole socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement, and all peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world.

With the departure of Konstantin U. Chernenko, the party, state and people of the Soviet Union lost an eminent leader loyal to the cause of great Lenin and the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the world people lost a staunch fighter who tirelessly struggled for peace, security and international cooperation.

A great friend of the Vietnamese people, Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko always rendered profound sentiments, precious support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people. He untiringly worked for the cause of strengthening and consolidating the great friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

With profound mourning for and deep gratitude to Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko, we would like to extend our deepest condolences to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, and his family. The Communist Party, Government and people of Vietnam pledge to do their best for the constant consolidation and development of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. friendship and solidarity in the interests of the revolutionary cause of the two parties and peoples.

We are deeply convinced that to continue worthily Comrade Konstantin U. Chernenko's glorious cause, the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet Government will successfully implement the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress in preparations for the 27th C.P.S.U. Congress and achieve ever greater success in perfecting developed socialism in the Soviet Union and advancing the U.S.S.R. -- the bastion of world peace and revolution -- to communism, thus greatly contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism all over the world".

DPRK's Kim Il-song

SK112347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2337 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence on March 11 to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the death of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The message reads:

I received with a deep sorrow the news that Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, died from illness.

At this sorrowful moment, I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR, the entire Soviet people and the bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko was an outstanding activist of the Communist Party and state of the Soviet Union and a staunch fighter for socialism and peace who had devoted his whole life to the sacred struggle to safeguard the gains of the October Revolution, strengthen the party, consolidate the Soviet state and social system and achieve the unity of the socialist countries and the cohesion of the international communist movement.

Faithful to the cause of Lenin, Comrade K.U. Chernenko made a great contribution after holding the supreme post of the Soviet party and state to the cause of increasing the economic power and defence capacity of the country, completing a developed socialist society, preventing a new world war against imperialism and defending peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

A close friend of the Korean people, Comrade K.U. Chernenko greatly contributed to expanding and developing onto a new higher stage the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and fully supported and encouraged our people in their just struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko performed undying feats for the Soviet party and state and for socialism and the international communist movement.

The death of Comrade K.U. Chernenko is a great loss not only to the Soviet people but also to the peoples of Korea and other socialist countries and the world's peaceloving people.

Although Comrade K.U. Chernenko passed away, his precious feats will remain long in the hearts of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the progressive people of the world.

Lao Leaders

BK120300 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Message of condolences from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, LPRP, Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPDR, Council of Ministers; and Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, SPC, of the LPDR, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the USSR Council of Ministers, dated 11 March]

[Text] We are deeply grieved upon receiving news about the death of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and all Lao people, we would like to express our deep sorrow to you, comrades, and to the fraternal Soviet Communists and people.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was an outstanding leader of the Soviet party and state, an excellent son of the Soviet people, a faithful heir to the great cause of Lenin, a gallant activist of the international communist workers movement, and a determined fighter for peace, friendship, and international cooperation. For more than half a century, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko devoted himself -- physically and mentally, his wisdom and capabilities -- to the revolutionary cause of the Soviet people. The comrade assumed many important responsibilities of the party and state at various levels until he was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko clearly displayed his faith in the ideals of communism and ardently defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism throughout the period of his assumption of the esteemed positions.

He tirelessly made significant contributions to enhancing the strength of the USSR's economy and national defense, strengthening the highly developed socialist system, and incessantly raising the material and cultural life of the Soviet people. Adhering to Leninist foreign policy, he made great contributions to strengthening the friendship and cohesion of the socialist community in the struggle for peace and security of all nations so as to check the threat of nuclear war.

Concerning the LPDR, Comrade Chernenko always paid attention to developing and making the solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet and Lao parties, states, and peoples fruitful. Comrade Chernenko's death is a great loss to the Soviet party, state, and people as well as to the communists of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind throughout the world. It is also a great loss to our Lao Communists and people. The Lao party, state, and people will remember forever the virtues of Comrade Chernenko.

During this mourning period for Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the Lao people, we would like to express our condolences to and share our sorrow with you, comrades, and with the bereaved family and relatives of the late Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. We firmly believe that the great fraternal Soviet people, who were the first people to follow the socialist path, and under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Marxist-Leninist CPSU, will transform their sorrow into material strength so as to march forward to score yet greater achievements in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and in making preparations for convening the 27th party congress to attain complete victory for the highly developed socialism and communism, for the happiness and wealth of the Soviet people, and for the cause of peace and security in the world.

[Dated] Vientiane, 11 March 1985

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR;

Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR.

DRA Party, State

LD111744 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Condolence message of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers -- date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government, all people of Afghanistan express with profound sorrow condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people on the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade K. Chernenko was the outstanding personality of the Communist Party and Soviet state, the firm struggler for the aspirations of peace and communism and the prosperity of all peoples. He played a serious role in the all-around development of the Soviet Union and the consolidation of the socialist system. The relentless struggle toward international peace and security, eliminating the danger of nuclear war, and establishing fruitful understanding and cooperation between peoples are associated with his name.

The whole glittering life of K. Chernenko is an example of the sincere service to the interests of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive humanity.

K.U. Chernenko personally paid great attention to the consolidation and all-around growth of the fraternal relations between the parties and peoples of our countries for which he won the sincere respect of the workers of Afghanistan. In these sad days, we announce the glittering memory of K.U. Chernenko that in the future, too, we will safeguard friendship and fraternity with the Soviet Union, which was willed to us by the great Lenin, like the pupil of our eyes.

We will forge ahead on the path which was determined by the April Revolution, and carry on the indefatigable struggle against conspiracies and intrigues by imperialism and for our common aspirations toward a lasting and consolidated peace in our world. We express our profound belief that the people of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the great party of Lenin, would succeed in achieving outstanding new successes in the way of progressive socialism, in struggle for peace at the interest of all mankind.

The unforgettable name of K.U. Chernenko will remain forever in our hearts.

[Signed] The PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council, the DRA Council of Ministers.

Nicaraguan Government

PA112016 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Message of condolence issued by the Nicaraguan Government in Managua]

[Text] Managua, 11 March 1985

For peace, all against aggression!

Companero Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow USSR

Dear Companero:

In view of the death of Companero Konstantin Chernenko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which we deeply regret, I extend to you the condolences of the people and Government of Nicaragua and of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and hereby request that you extend our sympathy to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet, to the party, government and Soviet people, and to the family of Companero Chernenko.

During the time that Companero Chernenko held the highest ranking offices in the Soviet Government and the party, and even before he held these offices, he displayed a special love and understanding for Nicaragua, which were expressed in the support for the Nicaraguan cause and in the generous cooperation given to our homeland in its struggle for development and independence.

I wish to inform you that the Nicaraguan Government has decreed a 3-day mourning period and that the government I head, as well as the FSLN's National Directorate, have appointed me to be present at the funeral services to be held for Companero Chernenko.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic, member of the FSLN National Directorate

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL SECRETARY GORBACHEV OUTLINED

PM12006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 85 First Edition p 1

["Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev"]

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was born on 2 March 1931 in the village of Privolnoye, Krasnogvardeisky District, Stavropol Territory to a peasant family.

Soon after the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, at the age of 15, he began to work as a machine operator at a machine and tractor station. He joined the CPSU in 1952. In 1955 he graduated from Moscow State University named after M.V. Lomonosov (Department of Law) and in 1967 from the Stavropol Agricultural Institute, specializing in agroeconomic research.

M.S. Gorbachev has been engaged in Komsomol and party work since 1955. He worked in Stavropol Territory as first secretary of the Stavropol Komsomol City Committee, deputy head of the Department of Propaganda, and then second and first secretary of the Komsomol Territorial Committee.

In March 1962, M.S. Gorbachev was nominated as party organiser at the Stavropol Territorial Production Board of Collective and State Farms and in December of the same year approved as head of the Department of Party Bodies of the CPSU Territorial Committee.

In September 1966 he was elected first secretary of the Stavropol City Party Committee. In August 1968 M.S. Gorbachev became second secretary, and in April 1970 was elected first secretary of the Stavropol Territorial CPSU Committee.

M.S. Gorbachev became a member of the CPSU Central Committee in 1971. He was a delegate to the 22nd, 24th, 25th, and 26th party congresses. In 1978, he was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and in 1979 an alternate member of the Political Buro of the CPSU Central Committee. In October 1980 M.S. Gorbachev was transferred from an alternate member to member of the Political Buro of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the 8th-11th Convocations, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union, and a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation at the 10th-11th Convocations.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is a prominent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state. In all posts entrusted to him by the party he works with the initiative, energy, and selflessness typical of him; gives all his knowledge, wealth of experience, and organising talent to the implementation of the party's policy; and selflessly serves the great cause of Lenin and the interests of the working people.

For his services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state, M.S. Gorbachev has been awarded three Orders of the Lenin, Orders of the October Revolution, the Red Banner of Labor, Badge of Honor, and other medals.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE GORBACHEV ON ELECTION

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

AU112216 Sofia BTA in English 2214 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP has sent Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev a telegram in which on behalf of the CC of the BCP and on his own behalf he congratulates him on the occasion of his being elected secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian Communists, the Bulgarian people know you as a faithful son of the great Soviet people, as an outstanding figure of the renowned Communist Party of the Soviet Union and as a faithful follower of Lenin's immortal legacy. We are convinced that under your leadership the Central Committee of the CPSU will continue to successfully organise and direct the creative energy of the Communists, of all the Soviet workers in implementing the historic task -- the still further perfecting of the advanced socialist society.

The Bulgarian Communist Party, the Bulgarian people will continue to stride shoulder by shoulder with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in the common struggle for the realization of the communist ideal, for the constantly developing and deepening of the cooperation and cohesion of the fraternal socialist community, for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proleterian internationalism, for the preservation and strengthening of peace and for the happy future of mankind.

It is our unshakable belief that the life-giving Bulgaro-Soviet friendship, the all-round cooperation and getting closer between the BCP and the CPSU and between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union will continue to develop fruitfully and to flourish in the name of the well-being of our fraternal peoples and in the interest of world socialism." [quotation marks as received]

GDR's Honecker

DW112010 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following congratulatory message to Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary:

Dear Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, all Communists, and the GDR people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you the most cordial and fraternal greetings and congratulations.

The CPSU Central Committee elected into this highest function of Lenin's party a tested Marxist-Leninist and internationalist, a good friend and comrade who enjoys the respect and high esteem of Communists and all working people in the GDR. The GDR and the SED will continue to be a close ally, loyal friend, and reliable companion of Lenin's country.

With all their strength, GDR citizens support the USSR's consistent struggle, which is rich in initiative, for ensuring peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Inspired by the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and our people's liberation by the glorious Soviet Army, the workers in our country attain great achievements for the all-around strengthening of the first worker-peasant state on German soil and a firm member of the socialist community.

Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, we wish you much success, creative power, and good health in meeting your high responsibility as CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We are certain that under the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people will continue to securely advance on the road to the Soviet Communists' 27th party congress. As before, the country of Lenin will support all developments aimed at the happiness of the peoples and the peaceful future of mankind.

With communist greetings, Erich Honecker

Hungary's Kadar

LD111927 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Janos Kadar sent a telegram of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev on the occasion of his election to CPSU general secretary. The telegram reads: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on my own behalf also, I frankly congratulate and express my comradely good wishes to you on the occasion of your election to CPSU secretary general. We are sure that under your leadership the CPSU and its Central Committee will continue further on the Leninist road and the Soviet workers will achieve further great results in the perfection of an advanced socialist society.

The unbroken peace policy of the Soviet Union, its steady efforts for the materialization of the principles of peaceful coexistence provide a sure backing for the forces struggling for peace on earth and for the peace-loving peoples of the world.

It is our firm conviction that the Soviet Union and the countries of the community, in the future will also successfully serve the universal cause of peace and social progress.

On behalf of Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people building socialism, I again express good wishes that come from the depth of our hearts. I wish much you success in your responsible activities for the further enlargement of the successes of the Soviet people, the materialization of your common socialist goals, and for world peace. I assure you, the CPSU, and the fraternal Soviet people that the MSZMP and the working Hungarian people, just as before, in the future also, will do everything to consolidate further the unbreakable friendship between our people and promote the deepening of the many-sided cooperation between our countries -- reads Janos Kadar's telegram of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Poland's Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD120814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have sent a message of congratulations to newly elected secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. They expressed full conviction that fraternal and allied bonds between our parties and states, and the friendship of our nations will continue to develop favorably.

SFRY'S Sukrija

LD111946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade: 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and himself, conveying heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of his election as general secretary of the CPSU and expressing best wishes for his successful work in that responsible office to the benefit of the friendly people of the USSR and peace in the world. The telegram also expressed the conviction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, and the two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully based on the well-known jointly established principles; that is in the lasting interest of the friendship between the nations and nationalities of the two countries, peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, social progress, and socialism in the world.

FRG SPD Leader Brandt

LD111815 Hamburg DPA in German 1740 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bonn, 11 Mar (DPA) -- SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Chairman Willy Brandt conveyed his congratulations to Mikhail Gorbachev, the newly elected CPSU general secretary. In his telegram, published in Bonn on Monday, Brandt linked his good wishes with the hope that Gorbachev's work might have success in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and in world peace.

KAZAKH PAPER REPORTS KUNAYEV ELECTION SPEECH

PM251200 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[KAZTAG report on 11 February Bakanas meeting between D. A. Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary and voters of Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug: "Striding Firmly Toward New Heights: Voters' Meeting With Comrade D.A. Kunayev"]

[Excerpts] The streets of Bakanas village, center of Alma-Ata Oblast's Balkhashskiy Rayon, were festively decorated. Red posters and banners called for new labor achievements to mark election day. A meeting was held 11 February at the rayon House of Culture between voters from No 30 Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug and Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, who was warmly welcomed by the meeting's participants, delivered a speech. He said:

Dear comrades! Working people from Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug have repeatedly done me the great honor of electing me to our republic's supreme organ of state power.

I express my profound gratitude to you, and through you to all working people's collectives, for again displaying your lofty trust in me by nominating me as your candidate Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

As your deputy, I have always striven to justify your trust, and I assure you that I will continue to selflessly and devotedly serve the cause of the party and the people.

I regard your trust primarily as an expression of boundless and comprehensive support for the wise domestic and foreign policy of the beloved party, its Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, outstanding politician and statesman and tireless fighter for lasting peace all over the world. Soviet people everywhere unanimously nominated him as their first candidate deputy of the whole people.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko devotes all his multifaceted and fruitful party and state activity and his vast experience, strength, and energy to elaborating key problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, successfully implementing the party's general line, and further strengthening the economic, spiritual, and defense potential of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

Soviet people and all progressive mankind express to him profound respect and gratitude for his selfless service to the cause of communism and peace on earth.

It is a great pleasure for me, comrades, to convey to you and to all Kazakh people cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in labor and for health and happiness from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The present elections for union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets are a most important sociopolitical event and graphic evidence of the triumph of true democracy, under which the unbreakable bloc of Communists and nonparty people puts forward a precise, profoundly considered, and specific program of communist building.

The country is approaching the forthcoming elections beneath the sign of the Soviet people's close cohesion around their beloved party and its Leninist Central Committee.

The current year is special in many respects. It is the year of active preparation for the 27th party congress, which is called upon to make truly historic decisions. It is also the year of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. All this will certainly lend a special political meaning to the great work which is already actively in progress everywhere and must, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko indicated, continue to be carried out under the sign of the mobilization of all forces to successfully complete the current 5-year plan and lay a good, firm base for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The growing universal labor and sociopolitical activeness is a law-governed feature of our society's development. This activeness is displayed primarily in the practical implementation of plans for economic and cultural building.

Also, the period between elections has been particularly marked by the creative enthusiasm of the masses, by innovative and large-scale events, and by intense and purposeful work by the party and the people to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

With a view to the dynamic development of all sectors of the national economy and to raising Soviet people's living standards, the party is mobilizing the working people to implement global targeted comprehensive programs, primarily the food program, the land reclamation program, and the energy program.

The broad front of creative work in all sectors of communist building has strengthened even further the friendship of our country's fraternal peoples and enriched it with new content.

Gratifying changes can be seen everywhere, changes that help strengthen the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and mold the new man.

By steadily following the Leninist course, our motherland has made substantial progress and is calling qualitatively new historic heights.

As part of the country's unified national economic complex, Soviet Kazakhstan is augmenting its forces and scaling new heights of socioeconomic and cultural development. Creative work is in full swing throughout the republic's vast expanses in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress. The production potential is confidently increasing year by year. Labor efficiency and quality are improving.

In the period since the previous Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet elections, the global social product produced in the republic has increased by R5.6 billion, and fixed production capital has increased by R23 billion. Over 300 new enterprises, shops, and production units equipped with the latest in science and technology have been commissioned.

Each working day in Kazakhstan means over 200 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 350,000 metric tons of coal, 65,000 metric tons of iron ore, 55,000 metric tons of petroleum (including gas condensate), and a considerable amount of other output.

Today, in just a day our multisectorial industry produces 2.5 times as much output, in terms of value, as it did in all of 1922, and in a month it produces as much as it did in all of 1952. Never before have we achieved such volumes.

Unique territorial production complexes such as the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Karatau-Dzhambul, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda-Temirtau, Mangyshlak, and others are developing swiftly.

Targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs have been elaborated and are being implemented. Very rich mineral deposits are being brought into operation. New industrial centers which are greatly changing the republic's economic map are being created. Considerable areas of formerly deserted land are being revived.

Kazakhstan's role in fulfilling the food program is well known. Here the past, the present, and our future are directly linked with the heroic Virgin Lands. The opening up of the Virgin Lands has been and remains the foundation of confident development of the entire agro-industrial complex. The changes in this vitally important sector are large and significant.

The weather has not been good to us during the current 5-year plan. Nonetheless, the republic procured over 3 billion poods of good-quality grain in the first 4 years. Rice delivery plans have been fulfilled, and the 5-year plan for corn grain sales has been fulfilled ahead of schedule. The production and procurement of all types of livestock products are increasing. The public sector livestock population is increasing and its productivity is rising.

Capital construction is particularly important for the republic. It is directly linked to the future of Kazakhstan's economy, science, and culture and to the further growth of the working people's prosperity. Proceeding from this, the party, soviet, and economic organs are doing much to develop the sector and place it on a modern industrial footing.

About 25 million square meters of housing have been handed over since the start of the 5-year plan, besides the commissioning of major industrial projects and production facilities. This, comrades, is as if a city with 100,000 inhabitants were appearing in the republic approximately every 80 days.

The growth in the population's well-being is shown by the increased volume of retail trade turnover: It has increased 18 percent by comparison with 1979, including by 16 percent in rural areas. Consumer services have undergone qualitative development. At the same time, the network of health service and education institutions has increased. Science has been further developed.

As you all know, a number of oblasts, rayons, and cities, including Alma-Ata, and also many of the republic's labor collectives were adjudged winners and awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee in recognition of their high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and in fulfilling the 1984 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR.

Allow me, comrades, to take advantage of this occasion to ardently congratulate the winners in the All-Union Socialist Competition and wish them new labor victories!

We are entitled to see the successes we have achieved as a notable landmark along the path of implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress and as the overall result of the political, organizational, economic, and ideological activity of the republican party organization.

When speaking about what has been accomplished, it has to be emphasized that a worthy contribution to the socioeconomic transformations is being made by all oblasts and rayons in the republic without exception.

As for the twice order-bearing oblast of the capital, Alma-Ata, its development is particularly intensive. During the period between elections the volume of industrial output has increased by more than 20 percent and the production of top-quality products has doubled.

Over R6 billion have been invested in the development of the oblast's economy during these years. The modernization of enterprises is being conducted on a large scale, new industrial projects are being commissioned, and the capacity of existing ones is increasing. Over 3.5 million square meters of housing have been commissioned, which means that more than 85,000 families enjoy better housing conditions. Stockraising complexes, storage facilities, and greenhouse combines are being constructed. There has been a considerable increase in the output of cotton textiles, rugs, and furniture. More foodstuffs are being produced. Turnover is constantly rising, the range of services is expanding, and consumer and medical services are improving.

New and unique projects have adorned the republican capital. Each year its architectural and artistic appearance becomes increasingly impressive.

The party's course of further boosting the people's well-being has been and remains immutable for us.

It is particularly necessary to speak of the development of agriculture in your oblast. In the current 5-year plan, despite the vagaries of the weather, the average annual gross volume of output has increased by R35 million by comparison with the previous 5-year plan. The 4-year plans for delivery of corn grain, potatoes, vegetables, wool, and eggs have been fulfilled. Livestock and poultry purchases have increased noticeably in the last 2 years. You are supplying valuable output such as rice, corn, grain, sugar beets, vegetables, fruit and grapes, meat, milk, and many other items. It has to be noted that agricultural production is increasing and on the whole developing steadily, but there is much more work still to be done in many directions.

Many farms are still slow in introducing the scientific system of land cultivation, advanced techniques are poorly applied, and the return from irrigated farming is insufficient.

On the subject of stockraising, it must be emphasized that the number of calves and lambs in your oblast is still low. Much of the livestock is underweight when it is handed over.

Sheep raising is a vitally important sector under your conditions, and much remains to be done there. Unfortunately, the indicators for the oblast as a whole do not match up to your increased potential.

Questions of the further growth of public sector stockraising require you to reduce murrain and the nonproductive expenditure of livestock as much as possible, make more efficient use of the breeding herd, increase the handover weight of all livestock, and improve breeding and veterinary work.

The indicators of dairy farming must be improved everywhere, and the republic's capital must be fully supplied with its own, Alma-Ata-produced milk, instead of bringing it in from outside. This can and must be done. The production of vegetables and potatoes also must increase.

A decisive role in implementing all these and many other tasks has to be played by irrigated farming. As regards your rayon, it is a question mainly of widely opening up the Akdala tract. You will recall that at our 17 February 1980 meeting we agreed that this tract must be properly "tamed" and that it must be used as a base for creating a major specialized rice-growing district that must make its mark not only on a republican but also on a countrywide scale.

This work is in full swing. Five new rice-growing sovkhozes are already in operation. They have almost 30,000 hectares of land and much modern equipment. All this has made it possible to raise average annual grain procurements by almost one-third compared with the previous 5-year plan. Even last year, which was extremely unfavorable, the state received from the region almost 44,000 metric tons of grain, including about 36,000 metric tons of unmilled rice. This, comrades, is a major labor victory!

Stockraising is confidently developing in the rayon. The output of milk, meat, and wool has increased noticeably, but you possess great potential. The implementation of this potential will meet the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the 15th Kazakh Communist Party Congress.

Your rayon has to play a considerable role in implementing the Central Committee decisions on land reclamation. As early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan Kazakhstan must commission over 400,000 hectares of new irrigated land. A similar area must be modernized, and at least 5,000 km of shared water supply lines must be installed. In the long term, by the year 2000, the republic must have 3-3.5 million hectares of irrigated land, and production of cereals, corn, and rice grain and also potatoes, vegetables, and feed in particular must be sharply increased on this land.

Vast sums, double the capital investment in the last 20 years, are being appropriated for land reclamation in the current 5-year plan.

Under our republic's conditions, land reclamation must be tackled by all oblasts and all rayons without exception, both in the south and in the north. As far as the south is concerned, the tasks there are particularly responsible. For example, about 125,000 hectares of land are currently being opened up in the grand Alma-Ata canal zone. The canal's construction is continuing, water is reaching Kara, and this means that hundreds of thousands of additional hectares will be brought into circulation. It is necessary to prepare for this in every possible way.

As an example in this connection, rice yields in your Akdala tract must increase by at least 10 quintals to reach about 45 quintals. The potential for this exists. Evidence of it can be seen in the experience of your best collectives.

I think that this is your most immediate and most important task, and I am confident that you will cope with it.

The strengthening of the feed base of stockraising must also be tackled more actively. Here, too, you have all that is necessary. The only thing that is needed is to organize the work well and establish a stable base in each rayon and kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and then new successes will be added to what has already been achieved in stockraising.

Nor for construction. Much has been done here, too. While R67 million were assimilated in the rayon in 1975-1979, the figure for the subsequent 5-year period already stands at R97 million. In Bakanas alone, in fulfillment of voters' instructions, the last few years have seen the handing over of hundreds of apartments, several hostels, a new school, and an enlarged boiler house, more than 5 km of the road network have been asphalted, new water mains and other main services have been laid, and a new hospital is under construction.

The changes are marked, but all this does not mean that there are no problems remaining in construction. Problems exist, and they are well known: delayed commissioning of projects, dissipation of funds, "long-drawn-out construction," and poor work quality.

It is necessary to bid farewell to these shortcomings, comrades, as soon as possible, especially as a sizable construction program has been planned for you in the coming 5-year plan. The rayon as a whole must commission at least 900 apartments annually, build schools at the "Akkulskiy" and "Zhenis" Sovkhozes and in Bakanas village, provide gas supplies for 2,500 apartments, and construct new medical, trade, consumer service, and municipal projects.

As you can see, great tasks face Alma-Ata Oblast. It is not a simple matter to fulfill the pledges adopted in industry and construction, and as regards raising the output of agricultural produce, but the fulfillment of adopted pledges must be ensured by means of joint efforts and concerted, energetic, and steady work.

These, comrades, are the next tasks of the oblast and rayon party organizations.

As your candidate deputy, I promise you total support and all the necessary assistance.

Comrades! You know well that Kazakhstan's working people have adopted high socialist pledges for the current year. They are fully determined, together with the whole Soviet people, to consolidate and develop the positive shifts that have clearly emerged in previous years and to mark with new labor successes the forthcoming 27th congress of Lenin's party.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's words are like a slogan for us all today: "We must march forward, look forward, and bring to the congress considered practical experience of economic building, experience that has been carefully refined through joint labor and common efforts."

Such experience has been accumulated in the republic, and it is quite good experience, too. The more actively the example of front-rankers and winners in socialist competition is used in order to fulfill the targets and pledges for the current year, the firmer the foundations of the next 5-year plan will be.

As you know, major tasks have been set for the republic's industry. Their successful solution will require steady and reliable work by each collective.

In this connection the need to ensure unity of word and deed and the precise and irreproachable fulfillment of everything that has been planned from the very first months of the year is increasing still further. Matters must be organized in such a way as to guarantee the steady growth of industrial output.

First and foremost it is necessary to investigate the work of laggard enterprises. Such enterprises unfortunately exist in the republic. Actually, they exist even in your oblast. It is well known that over 20 of Alma-Ata's enterprises failed to cope with last year's plan.

Measures must be taken, comrades. Help must be given where necessary, and demands must be made where required. You see, it is a question of plan and labor discipline and of delivery discipline. The struggle to strengthen it, just like the struggle for high output quality and the improvement of all state plan indicators, must not be slackened for a single minute. Our labor pulse must beat precisely, steadily, and confidently.

We have to resolve great and responsible tasks of introducing new equipment and advanced technology and the achievements of scientific and technical progress and front-ranking experience. This is a party demand and we must fulfill it everywhere.

It is necessary to be more active in eradicating shortcomings and everything that hinders our progress, step up the struggle against inertia and economic mismanagement, and ensure strong organization, model order, and strict monitoring of pledge fulfillment.

Closer attention must be devoted to ensuring no less than 2 days' work during the year using saved raw and other materials and fuel, an above-plan labor productivity increase, and an additional reduction in output prime cost, as envisaged in our pledges.

It has been and still remains a matter of honor for the republican party organization and each Kazakh citizen to unconditionally fulfill the current year's plan targets in all sectors of the national economy and lay firm and reliable foundations for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer-term future.

Special mention must be made of the implementation of the food program. The major tasks concerning its fulfillment are defined by our socialist pledges. The primary subject here is grain, a sharp increase in the production and procurement of grain. Grain always has been and remains the shock front of all our actions, but particularly close attention must be paid to it in the current year, the final year of the 5-year plan. Everything must be done to produce a bumper crop and increase still further the republic's importance in grain production and procurement.

Our pledges mention a specific figure -- to produce at least 29 million metric tons of grain this year. This is a considerable amount. Success depends primarily on how organized we are in laying the foundations of the future harvest. It is necessary to carry out the entire range of winter agrotechnical measures and spring sowing work in a timely and good quality way. This must be done to the highest standards, and we must invest in this year's harvest all our experience and skill, all our initiative and labor gumption.

Starting this year, we must also fully satisfy the needs of the republic's population for potatoes and vegetables from our own production.

In the sphere of stockraising, guided by the CPSU Central Committee's instructions, it is important to conclude the livestock wintering in a well organized fashion and thus secure an increase in the numbers of all types of animals and raise their productivity. Agro-industrial complex workers must fulfill the socialist pledges adopted for the production of meat, milk, and other livestock products. The fulfillment of this year's plans and pledges and the creation of solid and reliable groundwork for the next 5-year plan is a matter of our labor honor and valor.

The successful implementation of the food program demands that we continue consistently and persistently to improve the leadership of agriculture. Furthermore, the state of affairs on laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be examined most attentively and their economic activity must be improved. This exacting analysis must be conducted hand in hand with measures aimed at activating the work of rayon agro-industrial associations and all the ministries and departments directly linked with the implementation of the food program. The personal responsibility of cadres for the tasks assigned to them must be stepped up.

It is important to constantly build up our practical actions in connection with the implementation of the long-term land reclamation program. Its fulfillment, together with the strengthening of the material and technical base, the chemicalization of production, and the further social restructuring of the countryside will make our agriculture less vulnerable to the whims of nature.

Kazakh construction workers are faced with responsible tasks.

They are called upon to focus their attention on projects scheduled for commissioning and on social, consumer, and cultural projects, and to put an end to dissipation of funds and nonplan construction. I emphasize once again: The questions of construction are of paramount importance for Kazakhstan. This must be made absolutely clear to us all.

The work of transportation and communication enterprises and trade, consumer, and medical services to the population must be sharply improved, and the quality of services must be improved. No stoppages, confusion, and disorder can be tolerated here.

A great deal must be done by the workers in the republic's creative unions and organizations, the mass news media, people's education, science, and culture, particularly in connection with the school reform. Under present conditions, along with the growth in Soviet people's education, information, culture, and political awareness, the demands on ideological activity and all forms of ideological education work are growing. This applies to propaganda and agitation work, the system of political and economic education, lecture work, counterpropaganda, and so on.

In resolving the many problems facing the republic we count on more active assistance from scientists of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and collectives of scientific research institutes.

Any working person, whether a worker, kolkhoz member, engineer, teacher, agronomist, scientist, or litterateur, must clearly understand his place and role in the general coordinated work of the party and the people. There are no objective reasons preventing us from overcoming the existing shortcomings. We can and must ensure a strenuous work rhythm and harmonious work in every collective and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with impressive results in all sectors of communist creation.

The multifaceted activity of the soviets is assuming ever greater significance under present conditions, as was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum. They must make efficient use of their rights as organs of state power and persistently influence all spheres of life.

Lenin's words that the soviets represent "power open to everyone" are more topical than ever today. And this is really so. Suffice it to say that over the past 15 years alone approximately 1 million Kazakhstan people have been through a school of state management as deputies of soviets at all levels.

In our soviets now more than 68 percent of deputies are workers and kolkhoz members, while the rest are representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia, workers in culture, health care, and public education, and Soviet Army servicemen.

The people's elected representatives actively fulfill the instructions of their voters. In accordance with the instructions to deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet alone, approximately 200 industrial enterprises and stock-raising complexes, more than 550 schools, health care establishments, and children's preschool establishments, and many other projects will be constructed in the republic before the end of the current 5-year plan.

The role of our soviets is growing continuously. This will continue. They are already linked with the people by thousands of indissoluble ties. It is our task to enhance the role and responsibility of the soviets in resolving questions of the economy, social development, and people's education.

The day is not far off when Soviet people will fulfill their lofty civic duty and vote for the people's worthy representatives, loyal sons and daughters of our multinational homeland.

It is not just an honor but also a very great responsibility to be a soviet deputy. I know well that a deputy's mandate imposes a high responsibility. This is why all of us candidate deputies are concerned with one thing today: how to justify the voters' high trust, and how to ensure that the work of the soviets at all levels becomes more fruitful, meaningful, and effective.

As your deputy, I have endeavored to help actively resolve these tasks, to develop production, and to improve the working and living conditions of the rural inhabitants and working people of Bakanasskiy Electoral Okrug.

In this hall today I can see many familiar people, foremost production workers and innovators whom I have met in the rice paddies of Akdala, in livestock units, workshops, and schools, and on other projects.

In my work as a deputy I have sought to be of the maximum benefit to my voters. I wish to assure you, comrades, that I will continue to behave in this way!

Comrades! The Communist Party is doing everything to accelerate the onward movement of the developed socialist society toward new heights and new historical frontiers. Following Lenin's course, it also calls for a particularly sober assessment of what has been achieved and for the ability to look realistically at life, not to jump the gun, and to combine in practice the latest ideas of the scientific theory of socialism with the social creativity of the masses.

The strategic profundity of the concept elaborated by the party of the systematic improvement of developed socialism and the multifaceted and complex nature of the tasks arising considerably increase our responsibility for the fulfillment of everything that must be done today and that will have to be done tomorrow.

It now is particularly important that the turnabout that has become apparent in the public consciousness toward problems of sharply raising production efficiency, intensifying production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and making better use of resources be reliably consolidated in the working routine of every collective and every worker.

This is why, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasizes, "it is absolutely necessary...to mold in every Soviet person a clear understanding of the scale and complexity of the tasks that arise and the readiness and ability to fulfill them, acting energetically for the maximum result."

The struggle for lasting peace and the peoples' security was and still is the cornerstone of our foreign policy, as enshrined in Article 30 of the fundamental law, the USSR Constitution.

Our policy is authoritative and strong through the indissoluble unity of the socialist community countries, a very important guarantee of the revolutionary gains of the present day and of the defense of peace throughout the world, as convincingly confirmed by the broad package of peace initiatives advanced by the USSR at the United Nations and by the documents of the Warsaw Pact states.

All our international initiatives are aimed at peace, mutually advantageous cooperation, and genuine social progress.

Socialism's ideal is a world without weapons, a world without wars.

It is with this that we are going to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks. The Soviet country's position will, as before, be clear and constructive. We favor the most serious accords in all spheres of the reduction and elimination of all types of arms. But we advocate reaching an agreement on this as a complex, on both strategic weapons and medium-range weapons and on questions of peaceful space.

"Our country intends to attack no one," Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko points out. "This is clear to every sober-minded person. However, we will strengthen our defense capability, safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and upholding the cause of peace throughout the world."

Comrades! This election campaign is proceeding in the republic in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm. The working people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, entirely and fully approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of our party and its Leninist Central Committee aimed at preventing nuclear war and ensuring peace, further enhancing the Soviet people's well-being, and strengthening and developing Soviet socialist democracy.

There is no doubt that all the tasks set by the party will be resolved in time and to high standards and that we will be able to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress!

Concluding my speech, I wish to thank you once again wholeheartedly, dear comrades, for the high trust shown in me, to express sincere gratitude to all who have addressed our meeting, and to wish you happiness and prosperity and new successes in labor for the good of our beloved motherland.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged and tumultuous applause.